

# The Indianapolis Times

Owned and published daily (except Sunday) by The Indianapolis Times Publishing Co., 214-220 West Maryland Street, Indianapolis, Ind., Post Office in Marion County, 2 cents a copy; elsewhere, 3 cents; delivered by carrier, 12 cents; a year, 48 cents; annual subscription rates in Indiana, \$3 a year; outside of Indiana, \$5 cents a month.

BOYD GURLEY,  
Editor

ROY W. HOWARD,  
President

EARL D. BAKER,  
Business Manager

PHONE—Riley 6551

Member of United Press, Scripps-Howard Newspaper Alliance, Newspaper Enterprise Association, Newspaper Information Service and Audit Bureau of Circulations.

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

## Only One Answer

Mayor Sullivan has submitted his budget of city expenses for next year, a budget from which there has been eliminated every dollar that by any stretch of imagination could be called unnecessary.

He has suggested reduction of salaries on a scale that can not be criticised, as too little or too great.

The people will pay considerably less money this year for city taxes, despite the fact that the fixed charges for interest and for utilities will be greatly increased.

The charges for water and electricity take one-twelfth of all the money paid for government of the city. Interest charges take nearly one-seventh.

City officials, even as they study the figures, are confronted with the probability that unpaid taxes may so reduce the revenues that before the end of the next year there will be no money to pay the wages of firemen, policemen, garbage collectors and other public employees who make living in a great city possible.

The whole trouble goes back to one condition—a lack of employment for nearly 60,000 men and women and consequent loss of their purchasing power for business and industry.

The tax problem will be unsolvable until men get jobs and can again contribute to the maintenance of government, either directly or indirectly.

The only answer is not a reduction of wages, but an increase of jobs. Until men get work, all government will be menaced by fear of bankruptcy.

## "The Policy of Drift"

The United States children's bureau's report on conditions among the soft coal miners and their families indicates the magnitude of this winter's task in fighting starvation.

The report also is a reminder of what happens when we close our eyes to economic diseases, in the hope that they will cure themselves.

A school principal in a Pennsylvania town reported that "probably one-third of the families in the small town are living on starvation rations." A Red Cross worker said of another town: "Half the children in this town don't know what a piece of meat looks like."

A postmaster of another town said, "Half the people are living on beans, bread, and syrup." In another mining town, "Five children were taken sick in school and it was found that they had not had food for several days."

In a Kentucky town, the health officer who examined the school children, "estimated that from 20 to 25 per cent more children were undernourished seriously during 1930-31 than in the year previous."

These are typical of statements made throughout the coal mine states. And, according to Miss Grace Abbott, the children's bureau chief: "The situation, from certain standpoints, was not different in those mining towns from conditions in the larger cities."

This coal mine situation did not come upon the nation suddenly. Unemployment has been the rule in coal mines for a long time.

In 1923 the United States coal commission found conditions unbelievably bad. The drought and depression simply turned pathos into tragedy. And all the time reform was being left to God and rugged individualism.

"The present crisis has given us dramatic demonstration of the fact that we are trying to meet modern social and industrial conditions with a system of poor relief which in many states has been little modified since colonial times," wrote Miss Abbott. "It is clear that a policy of drift instead of social planning will be costly in money and in social values."

## A Voice From 1928

We always have sworn by the political sagacity of Mr. Coolidge. Even when we disagreed with his policies—which was much of the time—we bowed to his shrewdness as a conservative party leader.

Judged solely as a canny politician, he seemed to have few equals in our history.

But our idol has fallen. In the Saturday Evening Post we find Mr. Coolidge actually using again the line which went over so big in 1928, forgetting that conditions in 1932 are different.

In the old days, Mr. Coolidge could think up a new one to meet new conditions. But listen to this: "The safety of the country lies in the success of the principles of the Republican party. . . . The only leadership in this crisis worthy of the name has come from him (Hoover)."

If wholesale unemployment and business failures are what Mr. Coolidge calls "safety," there are a great many bankrupt and hungry voters who want less of it. If the record of President Hoover constitutes leadership many are praying to be spared any more of it.

If Mr. Coolidge were as canny as he used to be, he would not claim that the Republican party is the one and only success, when its present failure is known to all. Instead, he would admit that his party has made a mess of things, claim that the Democrats would have done no better, and appeal for another chance for the Republicans.

He would say as little as possible about the Hoover record, and concentrate on Democratic faults, real or imaginary.

Perhaps we were mistaken about Mr. Coolidge all the time. Perhaps he was not so shrewd as he seemed. Maybe his political genius amounted to no more than a capacity to sit silent and take credit for a departed prosperity which he did nothing to create.

It does not require much genius to know that 1932 is not 1928.

If Mr. Coolidge has anything to offer his party or country in the way of ideas in the campaign of 1932, he did not let it out in his much-touted magazine article.

## Wheat, Cotton and Politics

With earlier charges that the administration was using the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and other depression relief organizations for partisan political advantage, we had little sympathy. We have seen no proof of such charges, and have seen certain evidences to the contrary.

But the latest move of the administration to boost the prices of wheat and cotton looks suspiciously political. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation has loaned \$50,000,000 to keep about two million bales of cotton off the market for eleven months.

At the same time, the farm board announces that it will withhold all its wheat surplus—3,000,000 bushels, plus an unknown quantity of futures—from the domestic market until the first of the year.

In other words, the administration proposes to create an artificial price for farm commodities until after the election by temporarily withdrawing a depressing surplus, which will be dumped and wreck

## Just Every Day Sense

By Mrs. Walter Ferguson

DESIRABLE as it may be, a change in the prohibition law is going to take away interest and glamour and excitement from the lives of millions of citizens.

It is, about half the present population is engaged in the delightful and clandestine manufacture of some kind of soothing home intoxicant. The brews, the wines, the cordials, and the brandies in the process of fermentation are of a thousand different varieties, odors, and tastes.

In every corner of the country, men and women, filled with unquenchable ardor, are working over their liquid concoctions. Eagerly, and with the zest of little children over mud pies, they mess themselves up with fruit pulp and yeast and bubbling juices, spending happy hours experimenting and testing and measuring.

They exchange recipes with each other and live as many joyous moments in their cellars as they ever spent in the corner saloon. The thrills of the chemist are just now becoming generally known.

AND all the finished products of this labor are brought forth and exhibited with the same pride that the artist shows when some great creation has been completed.

Furthermore, man has found a new way to fame. The person who can decipher the taste of poor whisky and prepare a palatable cocktail from cheap materials creates a great man in his neighborhood.

He attains a position among his friends that might never have been his but for prohibition. The good mixer of drinks never lacks for invitations nor welcome.

Even housewives vie with one another in the manufacture of tasty home brew as they once did in the making of angel foods.

Prohibition has not been an unmixed hardship. It has alleviated boredom for all classes, and offered exciting occupation for men and women.

It merely has transferred a great industry from the factory to the cellar. As the home bakery went out, the home brewery came in.

## M. E. Tracy

Says:

Regardless of His Guilt or Innocence, Jimmy Walker Has Shown Smallness of Mind That Disqualifies Him for Any Great Office.

BIDDEFORD, Me., Sept. 7.—The Walker case is a paradox. Though purely local in origin and significance, it may throw the national election. Though bringing out some of his best qualities, it may defeat Governor Roosevelt.

Though appearing to offer Tammany a safe way out of an embarrassing situation, it may lead to a real reform movement in New York City.

The weakness of Walker's position makes it a most uncertain factor. Primarily it is based on guesswork. The former mayor does not know whether he was getting an unfair trial. He could not know until the end.

He merely guessed what was in Governor Roosevelt's mind. That gives other people the right to guess what was, or is, in his mind.

The only thing one can be sure of is that Walker prejudged Roosevelt and made his pre-judgment the excuse for a bitter attack. He says that the latter was acting on motives of political expediency. But what about his own motives?

Too Small for Office

REGARDLESS of his guilt or innocence, Walker has shown a smallness of mind which disqualifies him for any great office. A bigger man would have trusted public opinion to do justice in the end. Walker couldn't wait. He just had to be clever, no matter whom it hurt. He wasn't thinking of the best interests of New York City or the Democratic party when he resigned. He was thinking of himself as the spotlight artist, the wise guy.

He assumes that he has placed Tammany Hall in a position where it can't do otherwise than support him for re-election. Maybe he's right. If he is, Tammany has something to worry about.

Walker has been described as a typical of New York. To a certain extent, that may have been true in flush times. Whether it holds good for depression times is another story.

A good many New Yorkers are feeling the pinch of taxation. Where does Walker fit on that score? What has he accomplished to reduce the cost of government? On the other hand, what has he not done to increase it?

Problem for Tammany

TAMMANY Hall has prided itself on giving New York city an efficient government. Does it care to go to bat for Walker as a shining example, especially in defiance of the Democratic nominee for President? Does it care to take the risk of being held responsible for a national defeat in such a cause?

Not pausing to speculate on these points, Tammany might support Walker without being able to elect him and without causing a national defeat for the Democratic party. The effect of what has occurred is not all one way, nor is it going to be all one way.

Roosevelt has shown an unexpected vitality in handling the Walker case. The gossip about his physical weakness has lost its force, and the same goes for gossip regarding his indecision.

The country as a whole is convinced that he can stand a hard grind, maintain control of a difficult situation, match wits with the best and stick with his convictions, whether they appear popular or not.

The Walker case has revealed a fighting side to Roosevelt which the public did not know. It is a side that average people are going to like, that they have felt the need of at Washington for quite a while, and that is bound to make votes.

A great many of the weatherwise looked for Roosevelt to sidestep the Walker case. The fact that he did not help him in many sections, all of which merits careful consideration, is to be objects of charity now.

## Bargain Schools

As autumn approaches and idle young men and women hesitate on the brink of their future, they should consider that education will be cheap this winter.

A survey conducted at the University of Iowa shows that a college education that used to cost between \$800 and \$1,000 a year now can be had for between \$500 and \$600. Fraternity house bills have been cut from \$53 to \$45 a month. Dormitory rentals are down 20 per cent.

If you board out, the cost will be \$3.50 a week instead of \$6. Even the Friday night movie will be cheaper by 50 per cent.

Colleges are making it easier even for the penniless youth. Penn college, at Oskaloosa, Ia., is encouraging rural enrollment by resorting to the old barter system of early days.

President Medford has announced that the college will accept farm products in return for tuition and board. Corn, oats, wheat, hogs, poultry, eggs and fruit will be taken in at from 5 to 10 per cent above market price.

Perhaps, with education on the bargain counter, more young people can afford to buy it.

Questions and Answers

Is the tree from which the novel "The Trail of the Lonesome Pine" derived its title in existence?

It is a famous tree, still standing, on the top of Big Black Mountain, near Big Stone Gap in the Cumberland mountains at the western tip of Virginia. It marks a famous old trail leading into Kentucky.

The Walker case has revealed a fighting side to Roosevelt which the public did not know. It is a side that average people are going to like, that they have felt the need of at Washington for quite a while, and that is bound to make votes.

A great many of the weatherwise looked for Roosevelt to sidestep the Walker case. The fact that he did not help him in many sections, all of which merits careful consideration, is to be objects of charity now.

When and where was James K. Polk born?

He was born near Pineville, N. C., Nov. 2, 1765.

When did Nicholas Longworth die?

April 9, 1831.

Where is Van Diemen's land and to whom does it belong?

Tasmania, originally named Van Diemen's land, is a state of the Commonwealth of Australia, consisting of one large and numerous small islands. The island of Tasmania has a maximum length of 180 miles and a breadth of 190 miles.

When and where was James K. Polk born?

He was born near Pineville, N. C., Nov. 2, 1765.

When did Nicholas Longworth die?

April 9, 1831.

From Gutter or Home?

Are your boys and girls learning the facts of sex from the gutter or with all its filthy and perverted ideas, or are they getting these facts straight from father or mother? It may mean all the difference between clean, healthful manhood and womanhood for your boy or girl, or a ruined life.

Our Washington bureau has ready for you—mother and father—a brief but comprehensive and authoritative bulletin, containing material drawn from United States government sources—that will tell you exactly how to go about telling your children the facts of sex and life. Fill out the coupon below and send for it.

CLIP COUPON HERE

Department 192, Washington Bureau, The Indianapolis Times, 1322 New York Avenue, Washington, D. C.

I want a copy of the bulletin, "Teaching Children the Facts of Sex," and inclose herewith 5 cents in coin, or loose, uncanceled United States postage stamps, to cover return postage and handling costs.

Name .....

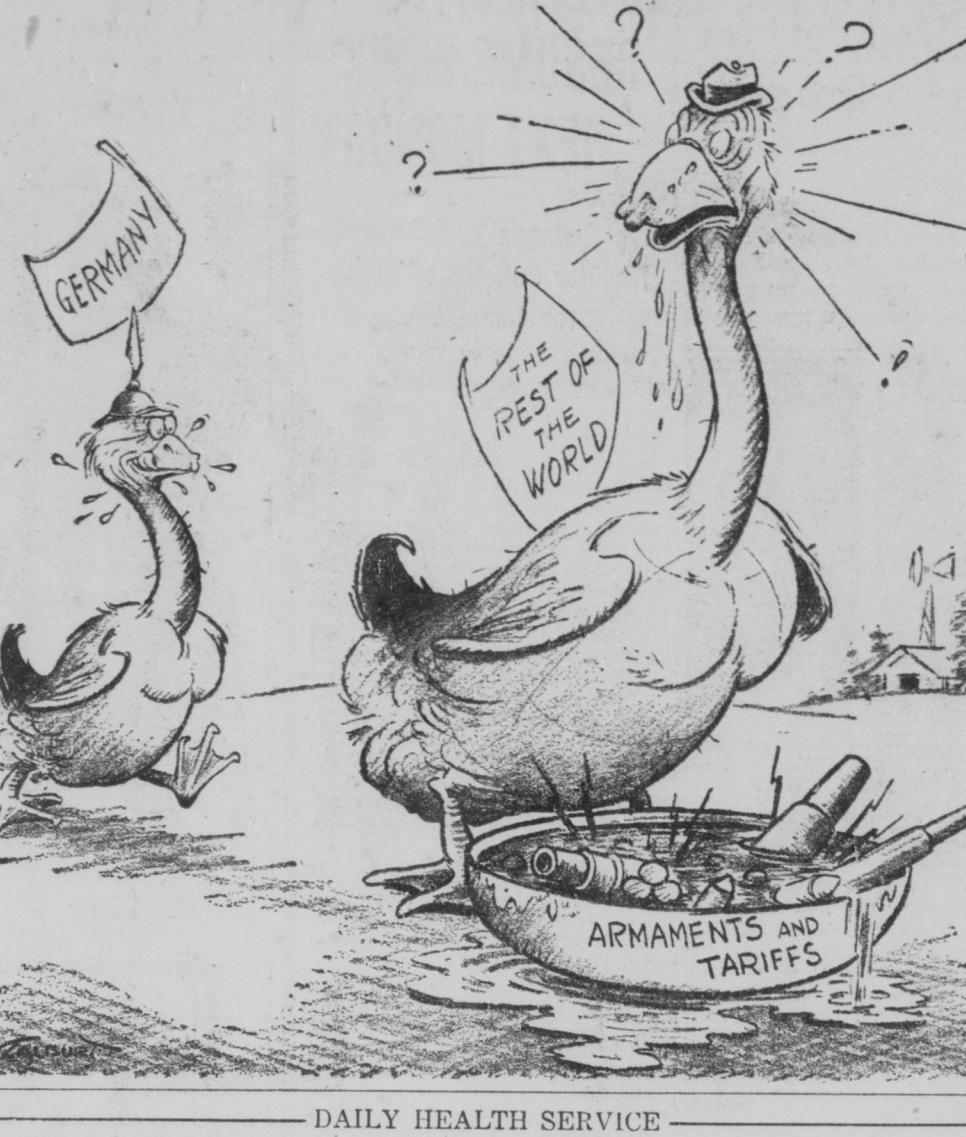
Street and Number .....

City .....

State .....

I am a reader of The Indianapolis Times. (Code No.)

## Sauce for the Goose, Sauce for the Gander!



DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

## Gifted Children Need Special Chance

BY DR. MORRIS FISHBEIN

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

IN all schools there are children who never seem to study, but always have their lessons. It has been believed that this was primarily due to an defective memory.

Sometimes the children who learn so easily are troublesome because they have time, energy and imagination enough to get into mischief.

It is realized, of course, that the curriculum in most schools is adapted to the average, so that it is not easy for the child who is not quite as smart as the others, or for the one who is much smarter, to get along with the group.

A survey made in connection with the White House conference on child welfare indicates that such gifted children constitute about 6 per cent of the school population.

There are 25,000,000 children in the