

Hoosiers in Washington—

IMPORTANT POSTS HELD BY HOOSIERS

List Includes Republicans, Democrats and Civil Service Employees; Bear Out Willkie's Contention

Of Ability to Do Work.

By DANIEL M. KIDNEY

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—When Wendell L. Willkie stopped at South Bend last Monday he was quoted as saying:

"The idea that there are any supermen in Washington is a myth. There are dozens of boys in every Indiana town who could do Federal jobs just as well."

"Are the people of Indiana going to vote for the theory that there is one indispensable man for President?"

What the answer to the latter question will be in Indiana will be decided Nov. 5. But that the Hoosiers can do the governmental job here is already a proven fact.

For with the exception of New York State, Indiana already has about as many top-ranking men in the Federal service as any other state. The list includes Democrats, Republicans and Civil Service employees.

Hersey in Draft Post
Only last week President Roosevelt assigned the big selective military service job to an Army officer born and reared in Indiana and trained in the National Guard.

He is Lieut. Col. Lewis B. Hersey. Although his title of Administrator of the draft is temporary, everyone here knows that he will do the actual directing even after a civilian big name, such as President Robert M. Hutchins of the University of Chicago or someone else, takes over the title.

In the Cabinet itself is a recent Hoosier acquisition—Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard. Next to Cabinet rank comes Federal Security Administrator Paul V. McNutt, whose Administrative Assistant, Wayne Coy, was named to the Selective Service Advisory Committee.

There's Oswald Ryan
John W. Scott of Gary is a Democrat member of the Federal Power Commission and Oswald Ryan of Anderson a Republican member of the Civil Aeronautics Board.

Former Indiana Appellate Court Judge Posey Kime is on the FPC legal staff and nearly all departments have one or more Hoosier lawyers.

Emil Schram, who was born on an Indiana farm, succeeded Jesse H. Jones as chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corp., and Richard N. Elliott, one-time G. O. P. Congressman from Indiana, long has run the General Accounting Office as Assistant Controller General of the United States.

Several hundred Hoosiers will be blanketed under the Civil Service when presidential orders are issued to carry out provisions of the recently enacted Executive Bill.

The State's present Civil Service quota is 1440 and 1274 have actual jobs here.

So if Mr. Willkie is elected and brings more Hoosiers here it will just be like Old Home Week.

Harness Shows Gadgets
Rep. Forest A. Harness, Fifth District Republican Congressman, returned from his Kokomo headquarters this week with some nifty campaign gadgets.

They are match books with his picture and the slogan: "Hit Up With Harness Again in 1940."

Inside is a safety device with a sailor's picture saying "Steer a Safe Course With Harness."

The flap is a piece of campaign literature telling who Rep. Harness is and what he stands for.

Boehne's Appeal
Rep. John W. Boehne Jr., the Eighth District Democrat from Evansville, has his picture on a card with this argument for long term service:

"As true in Congress as in Business."

"Men should be sent to Congress because they can be of service, and having proved that they are of service, wisdom dictates that they should be kept here so long as they continue to be of service, and it may be confidently asserted that the value of services of a man of capacity, character, industry and good habits increases in exact proportion to his length of service."

The paragraph of quotation is attributed to the late Speaker Champ Clark of the House of Representatives.

Maturates to Map Policy—Members of the Indianapolis School of Maturates will decide the organization's future policy in the Y. W. C. A. at 2 p. m. Monday. The Rev. Charles M. Fillmore, the superintendent, will be in charge.

Study Dental Materials—The physical and chemical properties of dental materials will be studied by the Indianapolis Dental Society after a dinner meeting in the Hotel Lincoln at 7 p. m. Monday. The speaker will be W. T. Sweeney, research associate for the research commission of the American Dental Association at the National Bureau of Standards.

Club to Hear Hitchcock—The George Washington Club, composed of West Side businessmen, will hold its first 1940-41 meeting Oct. 15 at Washington High School when Lieut. Col. Robinson Hitchcock, head of the Indiana Selective Service Staff, will speak on conscription.

Maj. Paul to Speak—Maj. A. W. Paul, 16th Battalion, U. S. Marine Corps, will speak at the Service Club luncheon in the Claypool Hotel Monday. He will discuss the physical condition of American youth.

The Indianapolis Rifle Club will meet tomorrow at the Hotel Severin to reaffirm its patriotic aims and to assure the nation that it is ready to play its part in national defense.

A dinner will be held at 6:30 o'clock. Members of central Indiana rifle leagues have been invited to attend.

The meeting is one of many similar affairs held by rifle clubs throughout the United States and sponsored by the National Rifle Association.

Origin of Universe Topic—"The Origin of the Universe" will be discussed by Sam Waters Monday at the meeting at the Board of Trade Building of the Scientific Club of Indianapolis.

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Partial Text of Willkie and Roosevelt Speeches

Hoosier Says New Deal 'Incompetence' May Bring War.

SHIBE PARK, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 5 (U. P.).—A partial text of Republican Presidential Nominee Wendell L. Willkie's address on national defense last night follows:

I am very happy to be in Philadelphia. It was the spirit of Philadelphia that started this campaign off as a crusade. It is in that spirit that the Republican Party will win through to victory next month.

Tonight I want to talk to you about national defense. There can be no better place than Philadelphia to discuss this question. It was from this city 84 years ago that the call went out to the thirteen colonies to take up arms in defense of their liberties. The American people will never be persuaded to take up arms in any other cause.

But I have another reason for wanting to talk about defense in Philadelphia. Yours is one of the greatest manufacturing cities in the world. For many years you have typified the industrial genius of America. And it is in that industrial genius that the present hope of national lies. You men and women of Philadelphia know that if we are to make America strong, we must get to work.

And you are not likely to be confused by the difference between something that is on hand and something that is on order.

I have pointed out many times that production—and only production—can provide us with a base for economic prosperity.

I now say that only production—not orders—can defend us from aggressors.

'PROSPERITY ON HAND'

Incidentally, I should like to know just what that phrase "on order" means.

I happen to know of a large manufacturing company in which there has been orders for many thousands of tanks. Those were included, I assume, among the ghost tanks "on order" that the third-term candidate spoke about. But this particular manufacturer has not yet built the building in which those ghost tanks are to be manufactured.

I happen, also, to know of an aircraft company which has several million dollars worth of "on order" aircraft. But that company is still working on the architectural and engineering design—not the actual walls, but the design—of the building in which the aircraft are to be manufactured.

So what we are really talking about is not tanks on order or airplanes on order—but factories on order.

For seven years we have also had prosperity on order.

The purpose of the Republican Party in this crusade is to have prosperity on hand.

Now it is easy for us, sitting here tonight, to laugh at this ridiculous phrase, "on hand and on order."

'FOR OUR CHILDREN'S SAKE'

Yet as I survey the perils with which we are even now confronted, I confess that I do not anticipate much laughter. I do not think that our sons or our grandsons will find much cause for humor in the record of the past five years.

For I see ahead of us a grim task: The task of arming our democracy so fully and so rapidly that the aggressors will not dare to strike.

For every moment we have lost in the past, and for every moment we are losing now, I see for our children, and our grandchildren, a harder task, a more dangerous world.

This is a challenge to our generation. For our own sake, but still more for theirs, we must arm America now.

But now we must meet this further question. What chance is there of obtaining those vital necessities under the New Deal?

The fact is that the New Deal has known for many years that we were faced with this problem. The third-term candidate told Congress in January, 1936, that American must save itself from foreign quarrels and defense attack through adequate defense.

WORSE THAN 1936

Today is Oct. 4, 1940—nearly five years later. All the democracies on the continent of Europe have collapsed. Britain fights with her back to the wall. Three ruthless aggressors have banded together in a pact aimed at the United States. Attack is closer than ever. America is still unsafe.

Our defense is still inadequate. Compared with the rest of the world, it is far less adequate than it was in 1936.

What is the reason for this? The New Deal has not lacked information. Through the State Department and the Army and Navy its total knowledge regarding foreign powers and military developments has been as good as any in the world.

The New Deal has not lacked money. In those five years it has spent a total of forty-three billion dollars.

What then has it lacked? It has lacked the ability to get things done. It has lacked a fundamental understanding of the forces of production. It has lacked a fundamental regard for the forces that make democracy strong.

Think about this. Turn it over in your minds. It is the very heart of the issue of this campaign.

Without increased production we cannot defend ourselves.

I want to place before you the example of France. France was defeated in thirty-four days.

For instance, French production of steel, which had slowly increased from 1932 to 1937, declined again in 1938, just when France should have been producing more steel than ever before in her life.

LESS THAN 1918 LEVEL

We too in America increased our general production level from 1932 to 1937—though our rate of increase was slower than that of most other countries. But we too turned downward in 1938.

We turned downward two years

ago.

Even in 1938, three years after the New Deal was announced, the need for a defense program, we produced only 3000 military planes.

With all the desperate need of Britain and ourselves, we shall be lucky to produce 7000 military planes.

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Mr. Willkie and Vice Presidential Nominee McNary at Pittsburgh.

after the present third-term candidate had observed the necessity for an "adequate defense." We turned downward because the New Deal was absorbed in its own political objectives; the attack against business and the attack against the Supreme Court. While total industrial production was declining in these critical years, our airplane industry made some progress. But it was not enough for adequate defense.

At the close of the World War the United States, like France, was producing about 1000 airplanes a month. In 1937, one year after the administration had recognized the need for an "adequate defense," we produced less than 1000 military planes during the entire year.

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'I KNOW FREE MEN'

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President Defends Free Education and Public Works Program.

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Oct. 5 (U. P.).—Following is a partial text of President Roosevelt's address dedicating schools today:

As I have been sitting on the platform here today, I have been thinking of the time nearly a century and a half ago when Governor Morgan Lewis, who lived here in the town of Hyde Park, was chiefly responsible for starting the union free school system for the children of the State of New York.

My mind has gone back also to the days when I used to spend many hours as a small boy holding my father's horse in the village of Hyde Park while my father attended meetings of the School Board. Long before those days—back about 1870—my father had helped, with very great pride, to build the red brick schoolhouse over in the village, where it still stands, and it was considered a model for its day.

These three new schoolhouses emphasize how much more complex our civilization is today than it was 70 years ago.

May I bear tribute to the taxpayers of the town of Hyde Park and of the northern part of the town of Poughkeepsie, for their willingness to do a new job of school construction rather than a repair job. . . . We can be confident that in all such cases, the three new school houses will be used and busy 100 years from now.

Finally, we are all happy that the trustees, with rare foresight, have secured adequate acreage for the schools, enough for expansion in the century to come that I have spoken of. Every boy and girl in these schools will have elbow room, plenty of space and plenty of air for sports and games and recreation of all kinds.

PRaises Free Schools

These three new schools symbolize two modern government functions in America, each of which is proving itself more and more vital to the continuance of our democracy.

One of them is an old function, based on the ideal and the understanding of the founding fathers that true democratic government cannot long endure in the midst of widespread ignorance.

Free education, which has become a part of the national life in our land, has taken on additional significance from events in certain other lands.

Today and for future generations will be taught without censorship or restriction, the facts of current history and the whole context of current knowledge. Their text books will not be burned by a dictator who disagrees with them; their teachers will not be banished by a ruler whom they have offended; their schools will not be closed if they teach unpopular truths; and their daily instruction will not be governed by the decrees of any central bureau of propaganda.

They will get not all of the story part of the time, or only part of the story all of the time—they will get all of the story all of the time.

They will be trained the young people of a nation—not for enforced labor camps or for regimentation as an enslaved citizenry, but for the intelligent exercise of the right of suffrage, and for participation as free human beings in the life of the nation.

CITES PUBLIC WORK

These buildings are also a symbol of a second and a newer responsibility which our democracy has assumed as one of its major functions.

As you know, they have been paid for in part by the taxpayers of the United States, and in part by the Federal Government in accordance with the purpose of the Federal Government to give work to many Americans who could find no work.

Eight years ago, at a time when our national economy had been prostrate for several years, when starvation and bankruptcy had almost become the order of the day, Government for the first time took on this new responsibility.

There were some in those days who chanted that nature had to run its course of misery, that deflation could not be stopped, and that the depression was only the working of nature's laws in a system of free enterprise.

The American Government decided to reject this philosophy of inaction and irresponsibility and to take the responsibility of its citizens. In its place was substituted a new doctrine—that the Government owed a continuing responsibility to see to it that no one should starve who was willing to work and unable to find work.

That responsibility expresses itself in the example which stands before us here.

This nation is now dotted in almost every one of its 3100 counties with schools to the destruction of which the Federal Government has contributed.

There is not a single person in the United States who has not seen some new useful structure—a hospital, a bridge, a town hall, a highway, an airport, a dam, a sewer—one of the hundreds of thousands of new necessary improvements which were built in the United States—illustrations of the results of giving employment on useful projects.

CLAIMS WEALTH INCREASED

The public health of the United States—the property of every man, woman and child—has been increased in hundreds of ways. Idle

EYES EXAMINED, GLASSES FITTED

See DR. W. S. GIVEN AT

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Mr. Roosevelt . . . "all of the story all of the time."

funds of the nation have been put to work so that idle hands could be put to useful tasks.

Into every project went money for wages; the wages were spent in the fiber and the strength of the nation's industry and business moved faster. Into every project went materials from all parts of the country.

In terms of dollars and cents, no sounder investment could have been made in the American people. But the material return from that investment was not the most important gain. There came with it development of morale, a new hope and courage, a new self-respect among the unemployed—a definite sense in a unity so necessary to the strength of American life. In building for the well being of America, we have built for the defense of America as well.

All of this is typical of the knitting together of our people in every state and every county and every town, in a unity so necessary to our salvation in these days of great emergencies which threaten the democracies of the world.

FDR FRIGHTENED INTO TOUR, JENKINS SAYS

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (U. P.).—Rep. Thomas A. Jenkins (R. O.) said today that President Roosevelt was "frightened" into making his two-day tour into Ohio and Pennsylvania by the reception accorded Wendell L. Willkie in those states.

He criticized the President's "non-political campaign" and said that events since the Chicago Democratic Convention had proven "spurious" Mr. Roosevelt's assertion that "he would have neither the time nor the inclination to engage in purely political debate."

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