

The Indianapolis Times

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Tomorrow's Primary

THERE have been no fundamental issues argued back and forth during the primary campaign. We have had the usual run of charges and counter-charges, and scrambling by candidates to win the endorsement of this or that political machine. So, tomorrow, we will see the usual rallying of party workers, but unfortunately, a lack of interest by the independent voters.

The ballots for both parties are long. It is a difficult task to select qualified men and women who will be the candidates in the fall election. In most county offices the candidates are well known and the voters well able to decide who they prefer on the fall ticket. In three important contests, we have definite recommendations.

THIS IS a presidential year. It is vital that Marion County send to Congress a truly outstanding man to succeed Louis Ludlow, whose service to this district has been long and faithful. We feel that George L. Denny, as a man of proven ability, good judgment and sound common sense would ably represent us in Washington. We recommend his nomination on the Republican ticket.

The operation of the County Commissioners, as we pointed out a few days ago, has been highly inefficient. Two of the three commissioners who have compiled this record are candidates for re-election. They should not be renominated or re-elected. We recommend the nomination of George E. Kincaid and Arthur W. Grayson, who we believe understand what needs to be done in the county.

IN THE BID for the Legislature, there are 68 Republicans and 54 Democrats seeking 17 candidates on each ticket for the Indiana Senate and House. Obviously there are many good men and women in the race. Some are seeking re-election, others are running for the first time. The ones we endorse are the candidates we feel best qualified. But we know that there are others well capable of carrying out the duties of office and these endorsements are in no sense a condemnation of them or their records.

We recommend:

For State Senator (Republican)—Arcada S. Balz, Robert Lee Brockenburr, Kurt F. Pantzer and Roger G. Wolcott. For Joint State Senator (Marion and Johnson Counties)—Harold O. Burnett.

For State Senator (Democrat)—Walter F. Kelley, Jack F. Kirby, Judson H. West and E. Curtis White.

For State Representative (Republican)—Sol C. Bodner, Almert W. Brayton, Nelle B. Downey, James F. Durbin, William L. Fortune, Wilbur Homer Grant, Rufus Kykendall, Joyce Loomis, Richard A. Stark, John G. Tinder and Helen S. Bering. For Joint State Representative (Marion and Johnson Counties)—Kenneth F. Blackwell.

For State Representative (Democrat)—E. Rex Burks, Rose Marie Cruzan, David J. Deets, Mabel A. Dunn, Judson Francis Haggerty, Obed T. Kilgore, Harry T. Latham Jr., Forrest W. Littlejohn, Thomas Joseph Mulrine, William F. Noelle and A. M. Lucile Smith.

WHETHER YOU agree with these recommendations or not, be sure to vote tomorrow.

It is your primary.

Block That Gift

CONGRESS ought to turn a cold eye on the bill introduced by Rep. Clifford R. Hope, Kansas Republican, to get the government capital out of the banks for co-operatives and convert those banks into farmer-owned credit institutions.

Congress set up the banks at the bottom of the depression. It provided them with government funds—a \$178 million chunk—to be loaned to co-operatives whose needs commercial banks couldn't or wouldn't meet.

Over the years this money has been part of the huge national debt. Interest on it costs the taxpayers about \$4 million a year, which is not reimbursed by the banks. Meanwhile, the banks have realized a \$40 million surplus, or profit, from their lending operations.

Mr. Hope proposed to give the co-operatives this \$40 million surplus if they will buy out the government's stock in the banks at par. That would be like a buying B's wallet at cost and getting the contents free.

Comptroller General Lindsay Warren, who serves Congress as watchdog of the Treasury, says the \$40 million should go to the government—to reimburse the taxpayers for the interest they've been paying on the banks' original capital.

He's right about that, we think. We agree with him also that, as long as any government money remains in the banks, they and their borrowers should assume the debt service on it.

That seems a matter of elemental fairness to the taxpayers, who are carrying the heavy burden of the national debt with mighty little help from the co-operatives.

If Winter Comes

THE Interior Department says the oil shortage is so serious that installation of oil-burning heaters in private homes should be stopped at once.

John L. Lewis serves notice of new wage demands for the miners, raising the prospect of another coal strike in July. And the above-ground coal stocks already are depleted by the recent pension strike.

Oh, well, some folks can go to Florida or Southern California. And the rest of us may be able to avoid freezing by spending next December, January, February and March in bed.

Difference

HENRY WALLACE told an Iowa audience "there is a world of difference between Hitler and Stalin. That's right—Hitler is in another world and Stalin is still in this one."

In Tune With the Times

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

"What's in a name," I've often heard; and volumes on it read. "A rose by any other name," one rhymster aptly said; And so I say what's in a name? It's what you say or do. Not what you're called, that helps you and makes folks think well of you!

"Susan, please do this for me," one boss is apt to say; Another says, "Tell Susie that she works this job today." "Hey, Sue, what's new with you today," a counterman yells out; The porter says, "Miss Allen," for he's too polite to shout.

And some folks say, in plain disgust, "That screwball's here ag'in!" And then go on to tell me of the sorry state I'm in.

Mom says "It sure ain't ladylike to let 'em use that name!" But if I act like what they say, "I sure should take the blame!"

As long as folks remember me and stop awhile to say A word or two in friendly voice to pass the time of day— Susan, Susie or just plain Sue, it matters not at all. What name they choose to use just so they don't forget to call! —SUE ALLEN.

Deptha Munson is pianist's a comin' out party for Bonnie Bright, whose 90 days air up soon. —CATFISH PETE.

EXPECTED PUNISHMENT

You're in the center, seated well; The screen's in view, each scene is swell; When suddenly you jump with fright As a man shoves in with all his might.

He plumps down hard in the next-door seat. Removes the slippers from his feet, Takes out a bag, quite near and handy; I think they call the stuff hard candy.

The show gets good and quite exciting; The hero and villain involved in fighting— When suddenly the man says, "I think I'll go to the lobby and get a drink."

You say to yourself, "No more show for me. I won't come back even for free." And yet the next day a good show's in the paper: The very next night to the movies you caper. —BESSIE CLARK.

A bigamist was sentenced to a broom and mop squad of a prison. And he likely feels right at home.

SALVATION

Thou Rock, art strength to me. Let my feet be founded sure within thy power:

Let Thy shadow round me ever be. A mighty hiding place, Thou never failing tower.

Even though the abyss below me yaws, Stretch wide its fatal arms; Resting in Thy armor, the fear is gone. Thou Rock, my salvation; in Thee are no alarms.

—MAXINE CURRY.

IN MEMORIAM

A parent's love—little noticed thing. Expected? Yes. Accepted, but of course. An undiminished, giving, selfless spring— An endless stream, of understanding balm. A shoreless pool, ever widening, placid, calm. And seldom missed 'till death severs its source. —H. E. DROLL.

CRYBABIES . . . By Edward T. Leach

Inconsistent Commies

COMMIES are never consistent.

That's one reason we get considerable kick out of regular reading of the Daily Worker, their official organ in the United States.

It's interesting to see with what a sober face they scream over anything in this country which even remotely smacks of what happens in Dear Old Russia.

The Worker beats its breast daily against military training or the draft—both of which give Russia the world's biggest army.

It shrieks on nearly every page that somebody's civil rights are being violated—there being no such thing in Russia.

Right now it is claiming that a great plot is on foot to make America into a "police state"—of which Russia is the world's outstanding example.

It still calls the Taft-Hartley Law a "slave labor bill" (a Comie term which some union leaders quickly picked up); but ignores the existence of millions of actual slaves in Russia's forced labor camps.

You could go on and on with these inconsistencies.

If It Happened Elsewhere . . .

THE DAILY WORKER froths at the mouth when any government employee is asked to state whether he is a Communist, or when a private employer tries to exercise any degree of selection in hiring his help.

Therefore it's interesting to note that the Daily Worker is trying to hire a young woman. The ad, which ran in several recent issues, reads:

WANTED YOUNG WOMAN, editorial assistant for Daily Worker. Must be capable, efficient, experienced stenographer with good organization background. Apply 50 E. 13th St., second floor. See Hilda Brown.

That phrase "with good organization background" means that only tested Communists need apply. That awful question, "Are you a Communist?" is the most important one in seeking a job on the Daily Worker.

You can imagine what would happen to the chances of anybody—even a Hollywood writer—who refused to answer it, or claimed that it was an invasion of civil liberties.

Can 'The Bosses' or 'Wall Street' Select Our Next President?

By PAUL R. LEACH

Times Special Writer

WASHINGTON, May 3—The boys are sitting around the cracker barrel, discussing candidates for President. Says the town wise guy, reaching for a salt mackerel:

"That fellow won't do. The bosses won't let him run. And anyhow, Wall Street's against him."

The wise guy is living in the plug-hat era. There is no such thing as a single boss or even a small coterie of bosses of the Republican Party today.

Wall Street lost influence before Boise Penrose of Philadelphia stopped dictating to the G.O.P. in 1920, where he said Frank Lowden wouldn't do. Mr. Penrose picked Warren G. Harding.

In the case of a President running for renomination, the President is boss. Mr. Roosevelt was undisputed Democrat boss.

He gave orders to Kelly of Illinois, Hague of New Jersey, Lawrence of Pennsylvania and Flynn of the Bronx.

Mr. Truman is boss of the Democrats today. So far these big city machine men are with him.

The Southerners and some Northern straw bosses say they won't take Mr. Truman. There are rumors that Mr. Truman will be pushed aside and Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas of Washington will be nominated in his place. There are more rumors that Mr. Truman will step aside and nominate Gen. Eisenhower.

BUT 90 PER CENT of the Democratic national convention delegates elected up to date are pledged to Mr. Truman, and Mr. Truman says he's in to the finish.

Getting back to the Republicans. Gov. Dewey of New York, the 1944 nominee, is his own boss. He has assistants in former national G.O.P. Chairman Herbert Brownell Jr., and State Committee Chairman J. Russell Sprague.

Harold E. Stassen definitely is his own boss. He has half

Butter Side Down



FOREIGN AFFAIRS . . . By Hal O'Flaherty

Military Alliances Don't Last Long

TALK OF A MILITARY ALLIANCE between the United States and the free nations of Europe may bring comfort to some. But it is depressing to any who remember the fate of past alliances.

Now that Italy is ready to join the western group, there is need for an understanding of the military action that would be required if Russia should go berserk.

But the sound of the term "military alliance" is sinister.

Less trouble would be caused if the 18 chiefs of staff met informally and agreed upon common action, that is what it amounts to, anyway.

Once in operation, the military alliance is an ever-present challenge. No such alliance ever survived the wars it begot.

The alliances that persist are those of natural inclination—unwritten but stronger, because they carry no formal guarantees. An example is the bond existing between Britain and France with the United States.

Other famous alliances have died over the years. The Holy Alliance that held Middle Europe together fell apart. So did the Little Entente which made France the protector of the Danubian countries.

Growing Battle of Ideas

BRITAIN has a 20-year alliance with Soviet Russia; yet Britain is definitely on the side of the United States in opposing Soviet expansion. France also has a 20-year alliance signed by none other than that arch-hater of communism, Charles De Gaulle.

Several times recently rumors have come from

Scandinavia of a new Russian move to bring Norway into the group of satellite nations. Or at least force her neutrality in event of war with the United States.

This whole fabric of international intrigue is caused by the growing conflict of ideas and ideals between the governments of Russia and the U. S. If that major clash could be settled, no need would exist for the web of alliances and pacts of mutual aid.

Deep-Seated Distrust

PROONENTS of the military alliance between all the western nations point out the strength that would then be presented to Russia. They say such an alliance would bind together 200 million people with tremendous material resources.

Russia doesn't seem to be frightened by this prospect.

All arguments in favor of the U. S. joining the western union of Europe run into our deepest distrust of such arrangements.

Washington's farewell letter is not the unquestioned guide it was once but it has started the thinking of most Americans. It seems especially aimed at keeping up out of entangling alliances in Europe. Our pacts with South or Central American nations are not included in this aversion.

The signature of the alliance with western Europe by the U. S. would put an end to any speculation about the inevitability of war. That fatal promise would be accepted.

The western world would then be as intellectually bankrupt as is Russia with its faith pinned upon the use of force in the settlement of international disputes.

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