

The Indianapolis Times

(A SCRIPPS-HOWARD NEWSPAPER)

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

Our Advertisement

Indiana should feel proud to welcome Senator Charles Curtis, the running mate of Herbert Hoover, and outstanding American—but there must also be chagrin when the list of notables who met him at Evansville is published to the world.

The first to greet him was Congressman Rowbottom and Mayor Herbert Males.

Males, it will be recalled, admitted under oath to Senator James Reed that he had traveled to Washington immediately after he had been elected as mayor of Evansville, to meet Wizard Evans and there get his orders as to what Evansville citizens were to be named to office.

When the Black Boxes of Stephenson were opened they disgorged a written contract signed by Rowbottom promising the patronage of his district in return for the support of the dragon. There was correspondence indicating that the contract was genuine and that the relationship was most friendly and intimate.

If that were not enough, when the honored guest was given a complimentary luncheon, at the head of the table sat Governor Ed Jackson, who insists on projecting himself into the political campaign, probably at the insistence of the managers of Harry Leslie.

Every public appearance must recall to the voters the fact that they have a Governor by grace of the statute of limitations.

It may be true that our honored visitors are slightly curious and perhaps eager to see a Governor who can sell horses to dragons for \$2,500 and may look upon the occasion of talking with a Governor who pleaded the statute of limitations as a special favor—for they have never seen his like before nor will again.

It was, however, most unfair to Senator Curtis and to the candidacy of Herbert Hoover to compel an association with those that the citizens of this State are trying hard to forget and to attach to them any of the humiliation that comes from open confession of such associations.

The record of Hoover is much too fine to be used as a cloak for shames committed by those who now profess allegiance to his cause, although they bitterly denounced him before his candidacy.

The one good result is to prove beyond cavil that there is no connection in this State this year between the State and national campaigns. The one is on issues that are national. The other is to get rid of rubbish.

Hoover's Newark Address

As the formula for increasing profits, raise wages, shorten hours, cut prices.

Imagine such a doctrine being expounded by a presidential nominee a third of a century ago.

That Herbert Hoover now deals with that doctrine, not as a theory, but as an admitted and workable fact is striking proof that a single generation has traveled a long, long way from the time when a pall full of cold dinner was all the Republican party needed to offer to win an election.

There is more of a gap than is told by the calendar between the McKinley era and ours. And serious though some of our economic worries are today, bad though conditions be in coal, textiles and agriculture, the Nation as a whole is so much better off that memory can not fully grasp the comparison.

Hoover does not attempt to credit the Republican party with all the advances that have been made under the new economic philosophy. In fact, he does what political speakers usually don't do. He actually goes out of his way to grant a bulk of the credit to science, invention, and intelligent effort of employers and employees.

But throughout the address we are conscious that Hoover is on familiar ground, on ground that he loves to tread.

And insofar as Government has played a part in developing the new economic philosophy, Herbert Hoover has been the greatest single contributing force, greater than any political party or any other man.

Eight years ago, having finished the war work that had brought him world fame, Hoover was named to a cabinet post by the old guard that then was going into power. The old guard didn't like Hoover and at the same time did not dare to ignore him.

Accordingly, it derived no little satisfaction from the idea of shelving the man of doubtful party regularly in what was notoriously the least impressive of the cabinet chambers.

At an old desk, in a rented building, Hoover went to work, and during those eight years he made the secretaryship of commerce the most useful of all cabinet departments.

Quietly, but diligently, in a co-operative rather than a bureaucratic spirit, he applied himself to the job of increasing efficiency in industry. Believing personally that high wages bring prosperity and low wages bring hard times, he set about to assist industry in finding out that the solution of its profit problem did not lie in cutting wages, but rather was to be found in elimination of waste, the speeding up of production, and the consequent lowering of production costs.

Furthermore, he believed that to have general prosperity the pay to the individual worker must be great enough and his hours of labor short enough that he might buy the things he produces and have leisure in which to use them.

Such terms as simplification and standardization began to take their places in the vocabulary of business. Not thrilling terms in the human interest sense; nothing that gossips would chafe over or on which whispering campaigns would thrive—but terms which the less that began to favorably affect millions of pocketbooks throughout the Nation.

And so it is that at Newark we see Herbert Hoover, now the presidential nominee, advancing in a larger

TRACY SAYS:

"Our Problem Has Come to Center Around the Question of How Popular Rule Can Be Served and Fundamental Rights Safeguarded Through Technical Knowledge."

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—This city is in the midst of a discussion which seems worth mentioning because of the light it throws on a common problem.

Col. F. W. Albert, engineer in charge of the water department was summarily dismissed by Public Service Director Mynatt last Friday with "lack of cooperation," as the reason. Many citizens do not regard this as sufficient. Monday, the Knoxville Technical Society, composed of architects, engineers and allied professions, went on record as opposed to Colonel Albert's dismissal.

As W. J. Savage, president of the society, expressed it, "it does not seem to us, as a body of business-like manner. Even if the charges made by Mrs. Mynatt were true, they were too trivial to justify the action that was taken. Knoxville cannot afford to lose the services of such a man."

Colonel Albert not only represented Knoxville in the construction of its splendid water plant, but has operated that plant for the last several years with entire satisfaction to the city. The issue thus raised is whether one official should jeopardize public interest by dismissing another because he has it within his power to do so, or to put it in another way, whether politics should be considered as more important than expertness in the management of a water department.

Government Changes

Such an issue reminds us of how distinctly the functions of municipal government have changed during the last two or three generations. In the beginning, municipal government was looked upon as almost wholly a matter of police, an institution to be developed and operated by ordinance and statute.

With the coming of paved streets, public transportation, waterworks, sewerage and similar activities, municipal government has come to be regarded as an enterprise where special training is the all important factor.

We used to develop our streets by regulations.

The first ordinance enacted by the town of Cambridge, Mass., was that no citizen should allow a tree to lie across the road for more than seven days.

Experts Essential

Inventions, machinery and organized production have forced us to lay such methods aside. We no longer consider it practical or possible to accomplish results by the mere passing of an act entitled an act.

The engineer, doctor, the architect, the educator and other experts have come to be regarded as essential to a well-governed city.

A large proportion of the money for municipal work must go through their hands to be wisely spent and the operation of some of the most important branches must be under their direction to be successful.

The idea of merely telling citizens what they should do has ceased to be effective. The modern method is to establish special departments for doing it and put more faith in expert knowledge than in political byplay.

Rule by Science

Much as we hate to admit it, government is becoming a science, it is becoming a science for precisely the same reason that medicine has become a science.

The things we expect towns and cities to do for the public good leave no other choice in the matter. The untrained, inexperienced man is no longer fit to direct many branches of government.

The service of those who have been educated in a particular way has become a science.

In the old days we could pick most any citizen to do most any kind of a job because one citizen knew quite as much about it as another, but that is no longer true. Public business, like private business, has passed beyond the reach of ordinary training and ability. This being so, it follows that when cities find a good man for some particular place, it should be their object to keep him. Government and particularly municipal government has ranged into activities where the old fashioned conception of politics does not fit, where we cannot afford to jeopardize public interest by allowing the game to be played without restraint.

Uses Taxes Wisely

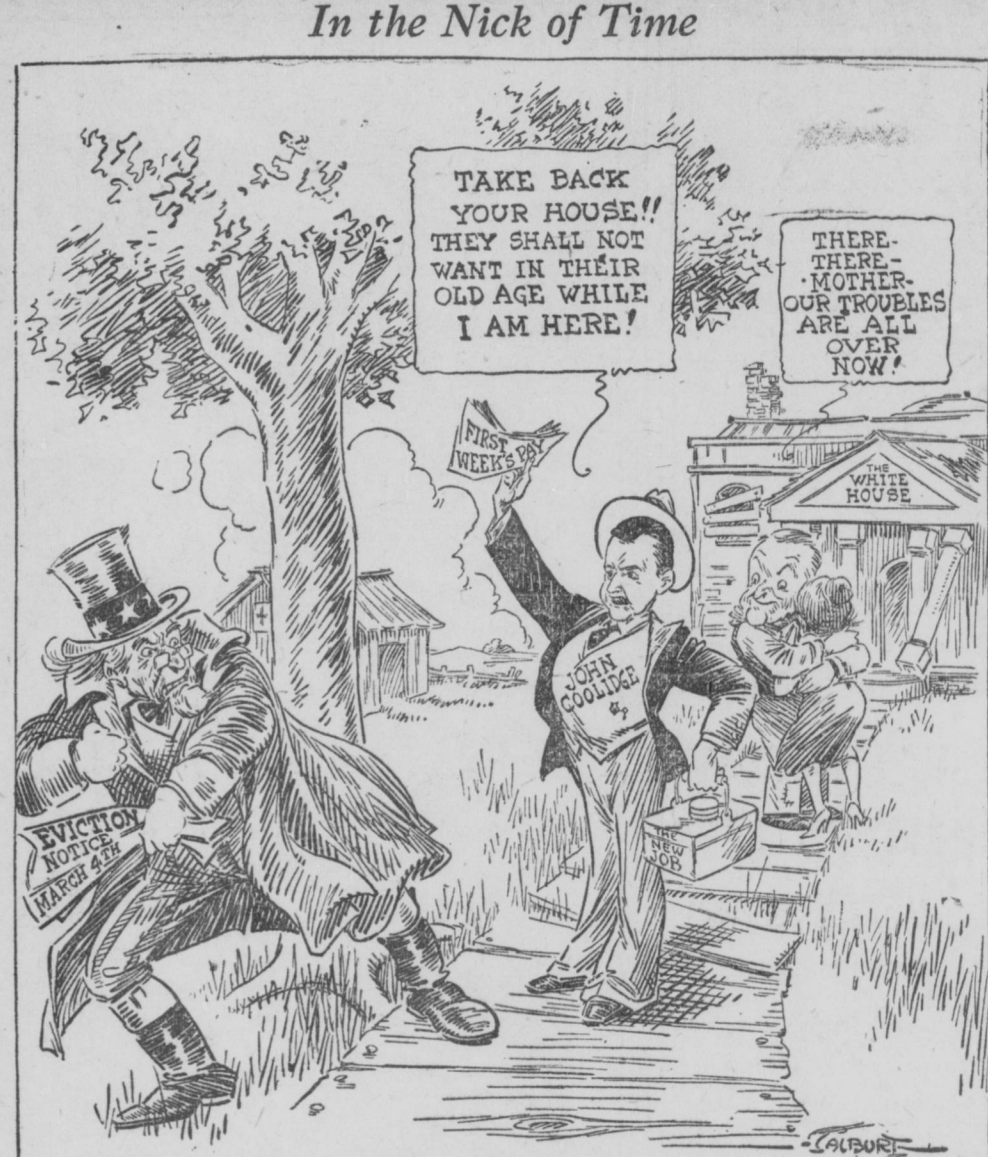
This is illustrated by the popular attitude toward schools. Time was when we elected practically all school officials, when there was as much campaigning for agent and trustee, as there was for justice of the peace.

The cry now is, "keep the schools out of politics," and not only get, but retain, the best qualified people available.

Other functions of government are traveling a similar road. Cities and towns simply can not carry on their work without yielding the same respect for training, knowledge and experience which private enterprise yields. The foundations of our government rest on basic political principles, but the superstructure must be developed by the application of scientific principles.

We have settled the question as to where the source of authority lies. We no longer need to argue about the efficacy of popular rule or the recognition of fundamental rights.

Our problem has come to center around the question of how popular rule can be served and fundamental rights safeguarded through technical knowledge, how the money derived from taxes can be wisely used, how modern appliances can be assembled and how we can take practical advantage of those inventions, discoveries and methods which represent civilized life.



Health of School Children-No. 3

BY DR. MORRIS FISHBEIN

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

ONE of the first effects of the craze for reduction in weight which swept over the world following the great war was the elimination of breakfast as a regular meal. People found that a glass of orange juice or fruit of some sort would start off the day for the adult satisfactorily, particularly if combined with the stimulation of black coffee.

Many mothers in the more prosperous class of society accustomed to sleep late eat a late breakfast and eliminate luncheon. Unfortunately these adult habits are likely to reflect themselves on the care of the children.

The child walking a considerable distance to school and engaged for at least four hours in mental activities should have fuel sufficient to carry it through its working day. A wholesome and tempting breakfast should be provided for every school child.

If a good breakfast is prepared, and varied from day to day as to the fruit, the cereal, the bacon and the eggs, the children will eat with good appetite and will thrive exceedingly.

Fresh fruits sweetened with sugar are, of course, the prime ingredient. Orange, tangerines, grape-fruit, melon, pears, bananas and pineapple offer a wide variety. They have the effect of counteracting acid in the body.

Cooked fruits include baked apple, apple sauce, stewed prunes, stewed figs, cooked pears or apricots and are a good second choice.

Cereals are offered today in a variety to tempt any appetite. Whole grain cereals, including cracked wheat and oatmeal, properly cooked, are excellent. The precooked cereals are helpful to those who have difficulties with digestion.

Some of the special cereals provide enough roughage to stimulate the intestinal tract. Much depends on the way in which the milk or cream is added to the cereal. Soaking the cereal in milk or cream makes a soggy mass.

The manufacturers are careful to suggest that the milk and cream be added at the side so that the crisp cereal may be sufficiently chewed and moistened with saliva before it is swallowed.

The best beverage for the child is milk. Cocoa and chocolate are pleasant variants if the child wants something hot.

Waffles and pancakes may be eaten occasionally, but should not be a regular diet for the child. They place too great a strain, particularly when soaked with quantities of syrup, on a sensitive stomach.

Reason

By Frederick LANDIS

THE poker player who deals off the bottom is thrown out; the prize fighter who fouls his opponent loses the match; the craps shooter who uses loaded dice is blacklisted, but in politics one may lie, steal, cheat, plot, slander and poison—and it is all "regular."

We are not going to get very far with decent government until politics is lifted to the dignity of the poker party, the prize fight and the craps game!

President Coolidge does not flash like Minister Briland of France, but the latter's lamentable rupture of Franco-German harmony proves that a level head is more valuable in government than all the hills and valleys of temperament.

We hope Queen Marie of Rumania marries this rich American; that is, if she comes over here and hangs up her crown.

She is a fine woman, the least handicapped by royal birth of anybody across the water, and the recent furor she created in our midst proves that she would go big in politics.

But what we really want her to do is to come here and establish a court, satisfy America's craving for royalty and enable ladies with cobwebs in their attics to be "presented" without going clear to London.

The Department of Agriculture announces an enormous increase in the consumption of peanuts.

But the strong prejudice in the United States against cannibalism will save many of them.

The fact that Nicholas Murray Butler has come out for Hoover arouses the suspicion that the national Republican committee sent him a case of gin.

POLITICS AND POKER

WELCOME, QUEEN MARI

THEIR SELF-STARTERS

THERE'S been no particular demand for all these automobile magnates to rush into the political headlines, but you can't expect them to remain in obscurity when they are surrounded completely by self-starters!

A Delaware farmer raised a melon which weighed three and one-half pounds. It's almost as big as the Secretary of the Treasury.

What in the world has become of Mrs. Clem Shaver? We have not heard anything from her for six weeks. And we haven't heard from Clem, but then we didn't expect to.

THE fact that we have a few giants in public life is proved by those members of the board of public welfare at Washington who refused to take any action in the case of that 3-year-old child who smoked several cigars every day, saying the child appeared to be healthy.

CUBA has abolished the bond she used to compel tourists to deposit. A thirst is all they need now in order to get in.

Times Readers Voice Views

The name and address of the author must accompany every contribution, but on request will not be published. Letters not exceeding 200 words will receive preference.

Editor Times—I want to commend the articles on the "gangs" and the "rackets," also on "government control" and "prohibition." I am glad there is one paper in which I can get information on these subjects, as crime resulting from them seems to be submerging our nation.

THOUGHTFUL READER, Liberty, Ind.

Editor Times—Mr. Tom Adams surely thinks all the people in Indiana are very forgetful. He speaks about a school bill being pigeonholed by Speaker Leslie.

Now, Mr. Adams, was not that Carney's Oleo bill that was lost? Mr. Adams surely has not forgotten Mr. Leslie is the same Leslie who was speaker when the Republican members met in the Columbia Club and voted to a man not to have an investigation of Stephensonism through the Legislature.

Mr. Adams, you would better look up the records and see what you did.

Daily Thoughts

Render therefore to all their dues.—Romans 13:7.

A TENDER conscience is a stronger obligation than a prison.

How is the depth of the sea measured?

The latest method is by echoes. An electric oscillator at the surface of the water transmits a sound to the bottom of the ocean. An apparatus on board ship picks up the sound of the echo as it returns from the bottom of the sea and a third instrument records the time interval required for the sound to go to the bottom of the ocean and the echo to return. Half of the interval multiplied by the velocity of sound gives the depth of the ocean at that point.

What form of government has Russia?

The government is made up of soviets (or councils) in which only workers and peasants have a voice. It is familiarly known as the "dictatorship of the proletariat." The executive cabinet is the council of people's commissars.

Where can one apply for a position as harvest hand in Texas?

To the United States Employment Office at either Ft. Worth or Amarillo, Texas.

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KEEPING UP THE NEWS

With

BY LUDWELL DENNY

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Herbert Hoover's speech on labor problems at Newark reveals the political strength and weakness of the man in the opinion of independent observers here.

His address is said to show an unusual grasp of national economic factors without the popular orator's power to arouse enthusiasm of partisans.

Hoover was the typical social engineer outlining problems rather than promising easy panaceas.

To his friends, this means that Hoover is the safest man that could be chosen to cope with the nation's problems, which are increasing economic, such as foreign trade, industrial unemployment and relief.

But his enemies dub his "evasion."

Take the situation in our industries, such as coal and at Newark, the Republican digate recognized the retarded recovery of these basic industries but failed to prescribe a cure.

The Democrats will tell you that this omission shows that Hoover is either much over-rated as an economist and practical statesman, or that he is trying to win the favor of nonunion operators largely responsible for "over-expansion."

Hooverites reply that wherever given an opportunity—as when he brought temporary peace in the coal industry by encouraging the Jacksonville agreement between operators and miners—he has contributed to industrial concord and enhanced production on terms generally acceptable to union labor.

THIS discussion leads naturally to Hoover's reference to unemployment. While his enemies stress his erroneous use of employment statistics, his friends emphasize his accuracy in describing business conditions as now on the upgrade.

"An accurate survey of the Department of Labor showed that even including the usual winter seasonal unemployment, about 1,800,000 employees were out of work as contrasted with five or six million in 1921," Hoover said.

This apparently is a misreading of the March statement of the labor department to the Senate, which estimated the increase of unemployment since 1925 at 1,370,000, without giving any figure for unemployment in 1925. On the basis of these labor department figures at the time, Senator Wagner of New York estimated national unemployment at four million.

Practically all official and unofficial estimates of present conditions, however, describe increased employment and encouraging business prospects.

In this "prosperity," probably no one will question Hoover's personal contribution as Secretary of Commerce in stimulating foreign trade. The increase in our exports amounting to 41 per cent since 1922 "has brought a living to 500,000 families," according to the candidate.

Similarly, business men of both parties appear willing to give Hoover major credit for bringing about the high degree of voluntary industrial simplification and elimination of waste, which have increased both profits and employment.

His Newark proposals for the use of public works to assure employment in times of stress and for the collection of fuller employment statistics by the Labor Department are in line with suggestions of labor organizations and independent economists. They also are accepted by Smith, whose friend, Senator Wagner, put them into the form of resolutions in the last session of Congress.

THE dissatisfaction of certain labor leaders with some portions of Hoover's address is such as to give no comfort to the Democrats. For these laborites are dissatisfied with Smith and the Democrats for exactly the same reasons. One point of friction is the injunction evil and the other is the continuing non-union policy of large American industries closely connected with both the Republican and Democratic parties.

While Hoover said "it is necessary to impose restrictions on the excessive use of injunctions," laborites complain of his use of the word "excessive" and his qualifications which to their minds diminish the value of both Hoover and Smith statements on this subject.

Moreover, they challenge Hoover's assertion that "both the majority of capital and labor discard the ancient contention that labor is an economic commodity." They point out that in many large industries whose chiefs are now helping direct both the Hoover and Smith campaigns, labor is not allowed to organize, as in the automobile, rubber and steel industries.

Despite these sore spots, there was nothing in the Newark speech expected to lose for Hoover that wing of the organized labor movement which prevented the American Federation of Labor from going over to the Smith.

Questions and Answers

September 18

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1777—Continental Congress adjourned to Lancaster, Pa., because of the approach of the British to Philadelphia.

1893—Cornerstone of capitol at Washington laid by George Washington.

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This Date in U. S. History

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