



## 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 pail 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 at the same time did not dare to ignore him.

Accordingly, it derived little satisfaction from the idea of shelving the man of doubtful party regularity 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 eliminating 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 chew over or on which whispering campaigns would thrive—but terms never 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

way the ideas that already have proved so effective in his eight years as a cabinet officer.

In certain portions of the address, Hoover lapses into the conventional jargon of politics. In one portion, referring to the total unemployment of last winter as 1,800,000, we believe his figures do not jibe with those most generally accepted.

But insofar as the document deals with unemployment and methods of its cure, the rights of labor, Government co-operation by voluntary action, as distinct from Government interference by law; immigration restriction as a companion piece of a protective tariff, causes of depression, and the relation of invention to prosperity, the speech will live as a treatise on liberal and forward-looking economics long after the end of the political campaign that brought it forth.

### Our Duty to Porto Rico

Porto Rico has been ravaged by a destructive hurricane. Scores are dead, thousands are homeless, and food, clothing and other supplies soon will be exhausted. Plea is voiced for immediate aid.

Help for Porto Rico, full and complete, must not be delayed by so much as an hour. There are only some 1,500,000 people down there and if anything like 800,000 to a million people have suffered the destruction of their homes, half the inhabitants are in want.

These, of course, are mostly among the poorer classes, barely able to struggle along at best. Today they are as helpless as children, which, naturally, many of them are.

Already the ever admirable Red Cross is taking steps to relieve the distress. It always acts in emergencies of this kind and with commendable promptness. But by the very nature of things, the United States Government is in position to act with even greater swiftness.

At the various naval stations along the Atlantic seaboard, and even in Cuba, next door to Porto Rico, are large Government stores, tents, food reserves, clothing and medicine, along with doctors and nurses. And, if no other vessels are immediately available, there are plenty of speedy destroyers to rush whatever supplies and personnel may be required.

Reports have it that the hard-surfaced roads leading into the interior have been almost obliterated. It is said that whole mountains melted like wet sugar under the tropical downpour, and coaxed into the valleys. Crops were flattened out, gardens ruined, and water sources polluted. Pestilence is stalking only a pace behind famine.

Washington has a peculiar duty to perform in seeing to it that not only relief, but prompt and ample relief, reaches the stricken islanders. It martial law is necessary, the United States Government should co-operate with local authorities to make it effective.

Private initiative can and will make itself useful in due time, but it must have time to organize. Meanwhile, almost a whole people must be fed, clothed and taken in out of the wet.

We must not forget that Porto Rico is American territory, and her people American people, by our will, not theirs. We must rush help to them now, therefore, without stint and in every way possible to a great country like ours.

If Porto Ricans are praying for our aid now, the rest of the world, especially Latin America, is watching to see how we respond.

A record-breaking number of tourists comes back to America with every ship. And a record-breaking number report "there was very little new to see."

Chang Tsung Chang has gone to the battlefield, leaving his twenty-eight wives. Well, and why not!

David Dietz on Science

### Reign of Instruments

No. 158

SCIENTIFIC instruments came to the aid of medical progress in about the year 1600. As a result, the advance of the science was accelerated.

The seventeenth century is important for the development of scientific apparatus in every field. The telescope had been invented in about 1590 and the compound microscope about 1608.

Scientific experimentation with apparatus specially designed for the purpose began to be developed not long after.

The first man to introduce the experimental method into medicine was William Harvey, who made the monumental discovery of the circulation of the blood by that method.

The first man to introduce scientific instruments into medicine was Sanctorius, a colleague of Galileo at Padua.

It was Galileo who made the first telescope and who introduced the method of direct experiment into physics.

Sanctorius, apparently, attempted to introduce his colleague's method into medicine.

He made a study of bodily temperatures and is said to have been the first physician to make use of the clinical thermometer.

He also made extensive studies of respiration and the physics of the circulation of the blood.

Galileo discovered the principle of the pendulum, now used in all clocks, by watching the swinging of a chandelier in the cathedral.

The first device which Galileo built employing the principle of the pendulum was a device called the pulslogue.

He built this for Sanctorius who used it for timing the pulses of patients.

For forty years of his life, Sanctorius weighed himself three or four times a day.

He made a study of many bodily functions including that of perspiration.

In many ways, he laid the groundwork for modern physiology.

Among his works was one called "De Statica Medicina," of which an English translation was published.

He was born in 1561 and died in 1636.

It is a curious fact that neither Harvey nor Sanctorius succeeded in impressing upon the medical men of the day the importance of the experimental method.

That important task was accomplished, strangely enough, by a French philosopher, René Descartes.

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M. E.

## 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 Myatt 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. Myatt were true, they were too trivial to justify the action that was taken. Knoxville would not 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 expertise in the management of a water department.

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