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

The Immigration Issue

Governor Alfred E. Smith, in his discussion of immigration, has injected into the campaign one of the most perplexing problems before Congress. The subject has been debated continually since the end of the World War, when this country was threatened with an alien influx of alarming proportions, and is not yet settled.

Smith, in his acceptance speech, said he was opposed to restriction "based upon the figures of immigrant population contained in a census thirty-eight years old." He did not propose a substitute basis, but apparently favors use of later census figures in determining the quotas of the various countries.

If this were done, the character of immigration would be changed radically. Larger numbers would be admitted from southern and eastern Europe, with proportionately fewer from western and northern Europe.

The Dillingham law of 1919, designed as a temporary measure, restricted immigration from any country to 3 per cent of the total number of persons resident in the United States who had been born in that country, as shown by the census of 1910. This, it was contended, gave undue advantage to the southern countries, since the tide of immigration from them was at its peak in the twenty years immediately preceding 1910.

Congress frankly desired to restrict the entrance of persons from the southern and eastern countries, and increase the quotas from Germany, France, Great Britain and the Scandinavian countries.

So, in 1924, a new immigration law was passed, after protracted debate, and the 1890 census was adopted as a basis through compromise, and the percentage of admissions was changed to two instead of three. This law, in addition to changing the character of immigration, reduced the total number. Where in 1923, 29 per cent came from the Nordic countries and 29 per cent from the southern, in 1928 41.5 per cent were Nordics, and 9.6 were southerners.

During the last fiscal year German, Irish, English, Scotch, Italian and Scandinavian immigrants led in the order named, the Germans furnishing 54,000 and the Italians 18,000.

It was argued that the 1890 census was fair to both the new and old immigrant stocks, insofar as each type had contributed to the makeup of our population. While designed as temporary, majority opinion favors retention of this arrangement.

This same act of 1924 provided that after a year the number of immigrants admitted should be 150,000 annually, divided among the countries on a basis of the "national origin" of the entire population in 1920.

The secretaries of Labor, State and Commerce were designated a committee to determine national origins. They found their task well-nigh impossible, and while they have prepared a table and submitted it to Congress, they themselves are not satisfied with the figures. There is particular objection because in the table Great Britain is allotted nearly a half of the total.

Congress has deferred putting the national origins provision into effect. Its repeal in the next Congress is expected.

Use of later censuses than 1890 in determining quotas would increase immigration by nearly 100,000, and change quotas as indicated below, according to best available estimates:

| QUOTA COUNTRIES | 1890 | 1900 | 1910 | 1920 |
|------------------------------------|---------|----------|----------|---------|
| Austria | 785 | 1,791 | 4,894 | 9,302 |
| Belgium | 512 | 649 | 1,042 | 1,254 |
| Czechoslovakia | 3,073 | 3,431 | 11,372 | 9,992 |
| Danzig, Free City of | 228 | 216 | 240 | 37 |
| Denmark | 2,789 | 3,198 | 8,746 | 3,790 |
| Finland | 471 | 1,265 | 2,614 | 2,990 |
| France | 3,954 | 3,634 | 3,629 | 3,700 |
| Germany | 51,227 | 47,981 | 45,072 | 33,447 |
| Great Britain and Northern Ireland | 34,007 | (55,724) | (51,562) | 27,306 |
| Ireland | 28,567 | 19,191 | 16,419 | 16,419 |
| Irish Free State | 109 | 150 | 2,042 | 2,703 |
| Greece | 213 | 1,132 | 3,322 | 7,412 |
| Hungary | 8,845 | 10,115 | 28,468 | 32,246 |
| Italy | 142 | 271 | 1,926 | 753 |
| Latvia | 474 | 535 | 1,779 | 2,745 |
| Lithuania | 1,048 | 1,900 | 2,404 | 2,670 |
| Netherlands | 6,453 | 6,757 | 8,134 | 7,277 |
| Norway | 5,082 | 16,177 | 20,632 | 25,325 |
| Poland | 593 | 916 | 1,644 | 2,082 |
| Portugal | 903 | 1,412 | 4,946 | 1,770 |
| Rumania | 2,418 | 4,496 | 16,272 | 25,945 |
| Russia | 131 | 145 | 698 | 1,001 |
| Spain | 9,561 | 11,672 | 13,362 | 12,512 |
| Sweden | 2,081 | 2,312 | 2,502 | 2,373 |
| Switzerland | 100 | 118 | 1,779 | 2,096 |
| Turkey | 671 | 1,404 | 4,284 | 3,389 |
| Yugo-Slavia | 1,003 | 1,003 | 2,762 | 2,402 |
| All others | 4,160 | 1,003 | 2,762 | 2,402 |
| Totals | 164,997 | 178,403 | 240,350 | 241,426 |

Potshotting at Zogu

A Central American revolutionist once messaged his general in the field:

"I am sending you thirty volunteers. Please return the ropes."

About a month ago President Zogu announced to the world that at the earnest solicitation of his adoring people he had consented to proclaim himself King of Albania.

Today King Zogu is hiding behind barricades in his own palace at Tirana, according to the cables, dodging the bullets of these same loyal subjects. It begins to look, therefore, as if some of the cheering mob of a month ago had come to Tirana in ropes.

The trouble with King Zogu is that he has been all things to all men in his thirty-four years of intensive adventure. He has fought for the Turks, and against them, for and against the Austrians, the Serbs, and the Italians.

At present he is Dictator Mussolini's jumping-jack. Mussolini has made Albania an Italian protectorate to serve as a bridgehead on the eastern side of the Adriatic in case of war with Yugoslavia or an invasion of the Balkans.

Albanians as a whole never have taken kindly to Zogu's activities or the Italian hookup. Furthermore, there are a lot of good republicans among them who did not cheer very loudly over his enthronement.

So Zogu has a lot of trouble on his hands. Plotters are said to be swarming all over the place trying to get a pot shot at him. Dispatches from border points say that eleven of them have been hanged in the public square of Durazzo for conspiring against the self-made king while the country teems with Italian and native secret police combing the kingdom for others.

King Zogu also may be King Zogu the last. Albanians are to Europeans what mountain feudists are to Kentucky, proud, independent, dead shots and mighty hard to get along with if they don't like you, if you know what we mean.

Business Men in Politics

A political phenomenon worth noting is the prominent and open part played by leaders of business and industry in the present campaign.

Some of the biggest figures in America's business life are avowed workers for either Hoover or Smith. John J. Raskob, for instance, quit General Motors to become Democratic national chairman. On the Republican roster are many notable names, including large employers of labor and men who control capital.

Both parties make much of the support of such outstanding men. Interviews with Henry Ford and Thomas A. Edison on Hoover's fitness are reprinted and distributed by Republican campaigners. Let a man of wealth or influence pledge funds or allegiance to Smith, and the mimeograph squad at headquarters immediately is mobilized so that the good news may be rushed to the daily press.

Politicians once had a horror of letting the public know that their candidate enjoyed such backing. For it was the general belief that large contributors and big interests subsequently exacted payment in the form of political favors. With some justification the voters felt that an administration so aided might be subject to dictation from its big benefactors.

There seems less ground for suspicion of this sort today. Business leaders are entering politics as individuals rather than agents for special or selfish interests, as too often was the case in the past. Raskob prefers Smith. The President of the same company has announced for Hoover.

Of their own choice, it appears, men of this type are giving hostages that, should their candidate be chosen, they will not seek to exercise undue influence on his administration. Their willingness to work in the open now is some assurance that they will not seek secret or special favors hereafter.

All this is clear gain.

Thanks, Mr. Leslie

"I'll knock that phoney halo down around his ears."

In this chaste English and dignified language, Harry Leslie, candidate for Governor, announces warfare on Frank Dailey, whose warfare is against corruption in government and whose record is so outstanding that he needs no halo to give it emphasis.

Can it be that his present associations have corrupted the language of the speaker of the House or is it just another case of "those whom the gods destroy they first make mad"?

The birds who flock together have always had a raucous note in their hymns of hate and so, perhaps, the language of Leslie will be appreciated by those to whom he makes his special appeal.

Of course, the Republicans of the State interested in placing Indiana before the Nation in a different attitude than it has been known in the past few years will hardly be impressed by the idea of losing even the pretense of dignity, which is usually associated with the office of chief executive.

The Republicans understood in the spring when they voted in the primaries. They gave to Leslie so few votes that he was a negligible factor until the old forces and influences which flourished under Stephenson combined in the convention to once more steal the livery of the Republican party.

If there be any satisfaction, it will come from the fact that Leslie himself now gives proof that their judgment of his fitness in the spring was quite correct. For the cause of good government, it would be fortunate if Dailey and Leslie could appear each night together from the same platform.

The inevitable comparison would complete the picture and remove any lingering vestige of doubt as to the victory of Dailey, decency and dignity.

David Dietz on Science

Microbes and Parents

No. 171

WHILE Lazzaro Spallanzani was lecturing to his classes in Italy at the University of Reggio, all England was stirred by the announcement of an experimenter by the name of Needham.

Needham had begun to experiment with microbes and he made an impression upon even the learned members of the famous Royal Society.

Needham reported that he had taken mutton gravy, hot from the fire, and corked it up in a bottle.

Then after a few days he examined some of the gravy under a microscope and found it swarming with microbes.

These microbes, he insisted, had been generated from the gravy. He insisted that they had come to life spontaneously.

Later he reported that mutton gravy was not necessary. All that was needed was a bit of meat.

What we get now is a regular word ballet, whether expressed in English or East Side lingo. Personalities may cut less of a figure, but backbiting does not.

The roar one hears amid respectable surroundings is just as dirty, just as misleading and just as deliberately intended as an appeal to prejudice and emotionalism, as is the "whispering."

Applaud Loose Talk
If our business institutions adopted methods and practices which are common to politics, if they made such reckless and irresponsible statements, if they left as much untold, if they vilified or ridiculed their competitors to the same extent, if they glorified themselves with the same kind of complacent self-praise, if they twisted facts and figures in the same manner, they would not last long enough to meet their next month's bills.

No activity in the United States permits such loose talk as we not only tolerate, but applaud on the part of our political leaders. They may avoid the short and ugly word, but they are continually proving each other liars, and the habit has deteriorated to a point where no one considers it a serious offense.

One says the unemployed in this country amount to 2,000,000 last February another says they are numbered 4,000,000. Nobody cares who is right, or whether either is right. We just take it as a part of the show. If it were business, we would demand accuracy, and if we did not get it we would bring a libel suit.

He obtained a number of big glass flasks. He scrubbed and washed them until they were clean. Then he filled them with water and placed almonds, peas and various seeds in them. He was ready to test out Needham's experiments and his own theories about them.

M. E.

TRACY

SAYS:

"If Our Business Institutions Adopted Methods and Practices Which Are Common to Politics, They Would Not Last Long Enough to Meet Their Next Month's Bills."

I HAVE read, or listened to, some thirty addresses in this campaign. Mostly they have been by prominent leaders. They included the two acceptance speeches, as well as other pronouncements by the presidential nominees. No one could take the whole bunch and form an intelligent idea of any outstanding issue.

If a high school senior were to be asked to explain what farm relief meant and were to reply by quoting everything Hoover and Smith have said on the subject, he would not get a passing mark.

If a citizen undertook to tell a foreigner why prohibition is an issue, what is meant by the Great Lakes waterway, or how the water power problem originated and had nothing to draw on, except the material supplied by politicians in this campaign, he would be absolutely unable to make himself clear.

Destroy Confidence

Monday night I heard Borah and Smith. Borah told what Smith did not know about farm relief and inland waterways. Smith told what the Republicans had failed to do for New York. That is characteristic of the entire performance. Each side is busy about nothing so much as telling what the other does not know, or has failed to accomplish.

Taking the testimony as a whole, you get the impression that there is a dense ignorance all around.

If I met a doctor who spent so much time telling me what his colleagues did not know and how superior he was to the whole profession, I would not allow him to treat a yellow dog.

If a manufacturer could not do a better job advertising his goods, I would not trade with him.

If our political leaders are doing nothing to successfully undermine public confidence in every one who holds office, or aspires to hold it. Taking them at their word, the entire structure is infected with graft, incompetence and crookedness. The prevailing motif is one of irresponsible attack.

Public in Dark

More often than not, the discussion runs to Wisconsin, or platitudes. In no instance have I found it rising to a straightforward clean-cut explanation of any problem.

If one wonders why this should be if the problems discussed are so important.

If farm relief, for instance, means so much, and if our leaders have found it so perplexing that they could not find a satisfactory solution in eight years, how can the public be expected to understand it, much less to form intelligent opinions without more of an explanation than that Hoover favors such and such a policy, while Governor Smith favors something else?

If power control is so complicated that our best minds do not know what to do about it after a decade of investigation, why should not the public be given something more than a few glittering generalities?

Nothing but Ballyhoo

The people are expected to give an intelligent decision with regard to farm relief, power control, foreign policy, inland waterways and other perplexing questions.

That is the one excuse for the existence of our political system. That is the reason why we put up with three or four months of speech making and pamphleteering every four years.

Such campaigns as the one through which we are now passing are supposed to afford us the necessary enlightenment. The original idea was that they would be informing, that the people would learn from candidates what the shooting was all about.

Perhaps they did once upon a time. Perhaps in the olden days candidates tried to explain why issues arose, of what they consisted and the various ways in which they might be met. But it was so long ago that everyone has forgotten about it.

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Vital Issues on Which Candidates Are Mum



DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

Whooping Cough Is Serious Problem

BY DR. MORRIS FISHBEN
Editor Journal of the American Medical Association and of Hygiene, the Health Magazine.

IN the fall whooping cough is one of the infectious diseases which becomes extremely frequent, perhaps because children get together again in schools.

Health departments find that whooping cough is one of the most difficult conditions with which they are concerned. A few cases appearing in any group of children spread rapidly to include all who have not had the disease previously.

Investigators have found that the disease is more likely to spread rapidly during its early stages before the first whoop and just after it, at a time when it is most difficult to diagnose the disease; thus the problem of prevention is an exceedingly difficult one.

The germ of whooping cough is likely to be expelled with each severe cough and thrown to some distance from the throat.

There are available vaccines which many physicians believe are of value in preventing the disease. However, their value has not been sufficiently established to warrant their use in every child, a recommendation which is made for the control of diphtheria, for example.

Whereas whooping cough in itself is not an extremely serious condition, the records indicate that it is extremely dangerous to small children, particularly those under 1 year of age.

In older children, the after effects and complications, such as pneumonia, tuberculosis, disturbances of the heart, and similar troubles, are sufficient to make the disease dangerous.

More than 90 per cent of all deaths from whooping cough occur in children under 5 years of age.

In the control of this disease, it is of the utmost importance to keep the child with whooping cough away from other children.

Thus prevention depends primarily on the parents of the sick child.

as well as on the parents of other children in the vicinity.

Children should be kept away from other children who have whooping cough and colds. Whenever a cough or cold persists more than a day or two the child should have proper medical attention.

If parents know of other children in the neighborhood who have whooping cough and who are being permitted to play outdoors with the gang, the health department should be notified, so that the sick child will be put under the control of its parents and the latter informed that the child must be kept alone until it is well.

In most communities the parents of children with whooping cough are not considered as in quarantine and are permitted to go about their daily work.

A sign on the door to the effect that whooping cough is present in the household permits other parents, however, to take suitable precautions for the protection of their children.

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Tippecanoe against the Indians.

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The Democrats hurled "imbecile" and "old woman" at the aged Harrison and "abolitionist" when they heard he had once said the people had a right to petition Congress on slavery.

The noise increased through summer and fall and the nation passed from hysteria into delirium. Even Clay supported the Whig ticket, although Harrison's nomination had thrown him into drunken rage.

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Thousands of Whigs poured into Washington for the inauguration, many of them after jobs. Harrison, refusing a carriage, rode down Pennsylvania avenue on a white charger. All the log cabins and coonskins and cider kegs were brought out for the jamboree.

After that, the job-hunters began to pour into the White House and a month later Harrison had died in the rush.

NEXT: How the dark horse, James K. Polk, galloped out of obscurity.

140 Years of Presidential Pageants

In this chapter of "The Presidential Parade" series, Rodney Dutcher describes the election of 1840, in which the Whigs elected John H. Harrison in a turbulent battle.

BY RODNEY DUTCHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The wildest, weirdest, wooziest political campaign in American history was the log cabin-hard cider battle of 1840 which ballyhooed President Martin Van Buren out of office and installed "Tippecanoe and Tyler, too."

The victorious Whigs were purely an opposition party, with no issues, no logic, no program and not much of a candidate. The Democrats had been in power for forty years. Van Buren had been weakened by the panic of 1837, which he inherited from Jackson and the bank fight, but was stronger than ever with his party.

But the Whigs waged a campaign of "Noise, Numbers and Nonsense," and hordes of new voters were attracted.

But the year is also notable for the successful political maneuvers which beat Henry Clay out of the Whig nomination and established the doctrine of availability which has since barred many great men from the presidency in favor of comparative mediocrities.

The Whig convention met in a Lutheran Church at Harrisburg, Pa., resolved on harmony. Clay had said he would "rather be right than President," though few believed him. He was a distinct majority choice at the outset; he had continued to lead his party in Congress and nationally.

Thurlow Weed of New York had come determined to defeat him. New York and Pennsylvania delegates were preaching that Clay couldn't carry their States.

The anti-Clay groups arranged a series of private informal ballots, introducing the unit rule into them. Clay led on the first ballot, but after three days Harrison had been maneuvered into a majority.

Clay lost because he was a Freemason. With the nomination of Harrison and Tyler of Virginia, the Whigs began their great orgy of ballyhoo.

They had no platform and they dared not oppose the Democratic doctrine of non-interference with slavery, but they sang, shouted and paraded to victory.

Monster parades were held everywhere. Some foot in Congress had sneered at Harrison's birth in a log cabin and the cabin with barred hard cider, the general's favorite drink, became campaign symbols.

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