

# The Indianapolis Times

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

## Hoover and the New Prosperity

Prosperity was a campaign issue a generation ago; it is an issue today; it always will be. It is an issue now especially in those sections that are not enjoying it, because the same forces that brought prosperity to some can, if properly applied, bring prosperity to all. Let us turn our memories back over the life-span of the average voters of today. We project ourselves into an era where a bare living was the sole aim and ambition of the ordinary American citizen, when Presidents were elected on a slogan of a full dinner pail.

Plenty of plain food, a roof over the head, and fuel for the winter, those were the things to thank God for, as the fruit of twelve hours or more of daily toil. Bathtubs, electric lights, the theater, travel, were rare luxuries. The rubber-tired buggy was a sign of affluence.

The panic of 1907 was in the offing, and a succession of previous panics had periodically paralyzed the pocketbooks of the nation. America, economically, was a stern and rock-bound proposition, and job-fear haunted the heart of every man who worked for wages.

"Came the dawn" of a new era. The dawn broke slowly. A decade or more slipped by while an infant industry was growing great. Then, suddenly, America was galvanized into new economic life by a pioneer in that industry. Henry Ford announced the \$5 day.

That one act produced a greater reaction on the economic life of this country than any other in this generation. It put into actual effect a new and strange philosophy, the philosophy of industrial success through high wages, of increased prosperity through increased distribution of wealth; of improved living standards through making it possible for the worker to buy the thing he produced and to have leisure, through shorter hours, in which to use the thing he bought.

In the meantime Samuel Gompers, working along a different line, was leading to the same goal, higher wages and shorter hours.

What at first appeared paradoxical came to be accepted as practical. The old idea of labor, that soldiering on the job made for more jobs and higher wages, and of capital, that increased profits came through holding down or cutting wages, those ideas began to disappear. America had a new economic vision.

Vital factors in that great economic evolution were the scientists and the inventors.

Stand by a ship today and watch the unloading; see a crane hauling material to the top of a skyscraper; or watch a work of excavation. Then indulge in some more retrospection.

Visualize in terms of stavedores and hod carriers and sweaty men with picks and shovels the number of human beings required to do what stationary engines, steam shovels, and steel arms do today.

American labor thought through the problem and saw that those new labor-saving devices did not decrease employment on the whole. Whereas men might be thrown out of work in one industry by the invention of a labor-saving device, a demand for their services at higher wages in another industry grew out of the change.

Great new industries came into being—the automobile, the radio, rubber, the airplane, and the motion picture—joint products of invention, science, and the new point of view of labor and capital. And in turn those forces stimulated the whole vast labyrinth of industry. The luxury of yesterday became the necessity of today.

"Mass production" and "turnover" and "installment buying" became a part of the vocabulary of business. Whereas hard times once were the result of failure to produce enough, economic troubles no longer arose from that cause. Instead, good times were assured through stimulated consumption, and advertising and all other forms of salesmanship came into new and vital importance as the creators of the demand.

Intelligent spending supplanted hard and caloused thrift. The Saturday half-holiday and the five-day week added to the nation's leisure and thereby aided rather than retarded the growth of prosperity.

In the three important divisions, coal, textiles, and agriculture, the troubles that have been a dark cloud in the otherwise bright sky arose through over-production, or under-consumption.

Now what has all this to do with the present presidential campaign?

Prosperity does not originate in politics. But government, which is politics, has been playing an increasingly important part in prosperity. And for that fact, one man is chiefly credited. The man is Herbert Hoover.

The part Hoover has been playing represents something new under the sun. That new thing is government co-operation with industry—not mere government regulation, but voluntary governmental co-operation. Assuming the secretaryship of commerce when that place was the least conspicuous of all cabinet offices, he has through application of his ideas of co-operation with industry saved millions upon millions to American labor and American capital through the elimination of waste and by speeding up of production.

Hoover, more than any other man in public life today, has sensed the economic trend of things; has grasped the paradox of prosperity through high wages and shorter hours; understands the forces that are contributing to our economic progress.

Elected President, he will bring the new science to bear in behalf of prosperity's continued growth and its expansion into those divisions of our economic life where prosperity has not yet appeared.

Let us see how Hoover himself expresses that understanding:

Behind every job is a vast, intricate, and delicately adjusted system of interlocked industries dependent upon skilled leadership. The forces of credit, communications, transportation, power, foreign relations and whatnot, must all be kept in tune. Break this chain of relationship at any point and the whole machine is thrown out of order.

If we are able by labor-saving machinery and reduction of waste to decrease cost of production of an article, we know by experience that a train of consequences of the highest importance follow. Wages in that industry will rise, prices decrease, consumption increase at home and in our foreign markets, the demand for labor is enlarged and our standards of living improve.

The ancient bitter opposition to improved methods on the ancient theory that it more than temporarily deprives men of employment which

still is maintained in some parts of the world has no place in the gospel of American progress.

As we transfer the burden from the back of men to machines, we increase the wages of workers. We increase their buying power. We create a demand for new commodities and new services. By the energies and capital which we have released through increased efficiency of the older industries we have been able to expand other industries.

Due to increased efficiency, hundreds of thousands of men and women have been transferred from the factories to our expanding insurance and banking to take care of enlarged savings. . . . We have in this period seen a half million families find occupation in increased export of goods, and, above all, we have seen an increase of nearly two million youth, taken largely from the potential ranks of labor, and placed in institutions of education. This is proof of real progress. . . . It is the road to abolition of poverty.

True, this grasp of what America's economic problem is all about isn't the only thing that recommends Hoover for the presidency. But, in the hustle and bustle of the present campaign, its importance should not be overlooked.

In fact, we actually believe it to be a point even more worthy of note than the question of whether or not a Baptist minister did or did not say that Al Smith was intoxicated.

## More Power Propaganda

The electric power industry proposes to continue the propaganda efforts which have caused such widespread criticism since their nature and extent was revealed by the Federal Trade Commission.

At least this seems a fair inference to draw from remarks of the chairman of the national public relations committee of the National Electric Light Association, the membership of which includes virtually all electric companies of the country.

Said this gentleman in an address before the Great Lakes division of N. E. L. A.: "The public relations section has no apology to offer for its efforts in the past. The public relations section will continue, in spite of accusations, in spite of investigation, in spite of unjust attack, to encourage member companies to conduct themselves that the public may know us as we know ourselves to be and renew our allegiance to the principle of informing the public as well as serving the public."

There can be no quarrel with the desire of this important business to keep the public informed about its operation, its problems, and its aims.

But if the public relations chairman means that the utilities intend to continue some of the reprehensible practices revealed by the Federal Trade Commission, it indeed is regrettable.

Maintenance of gigantic and costly lobbies to influence Congress, political pressure exerted on legislatures and other political activity, subsidizing colleges and college professors, planting texts in schools and various other activities of the power propagandists properly drew criticism.

If the utilities are wise; they will admit that they have erred, and change their methods. They otherwise can not restore and retain the good will of the public.

## Raskob's Sportsmanship

"I think it is deplorable that Hansbrough made a speech for the fine sportsmanship displayed in the Hansbrough matter. When apprised of the nature of the speech that the former Senator was making, a speech linking Hoover's name with Latin-American oil holdings and concessions, Raskob immediately acted.

"I think it is deplorable that Hansbrough made his attack without first trying to verify his charges," said Raskob. "I know there is no truth in its against Mr. Hoover."

Unfortunately the great game of politics usually is played in a much less sportsmanlike manner than the great games of tennis, or golf, or baseball.

It, therefore, is refreshing to see a leader of a great political party recognize that there is place in politics for the same standard of fair play as that which is accepted as usual in other lines of human competition.

David Dietz on Science

## Famous at Twenty-Six

No. 180

It is interesting to follow the gradual development of Louis Pasteur. He passed by successive stages from the study of chemistry to the place of the world's most famous microbe hunter.

His career is all the more interesting because each turn in it was marked by some great and outstanding achievement.

He was only 26 when fame came to him as a chemist. He had been fascinated at the Sorbonne in Paris by the lectures of the great chemist, Dumas. From that moment on, chemistry was to him the most important thing in the world.

With the characteristic vigor that marked his whole career, he spent hour after hour in the chemical laboratory.

Another great chemist, J. J. Berzelius, had shown that there were two kinds of tartaric acid deposited from wine-lees. Chemically, the two were exactly alike. But they behaved differently physically.

The one would send a ray of polarized light to the right. The other had no effect at all. Polarized light is light which is vibrating in one plane only. Ordinary light is a mixture of waves or vibrations in all planes.

Pasteur showed by his experiment that there were two kinds of crystals of tartaric acid. They were exactly alike except that one was the mirror-image of the other. That is, they had the same relation to each other that an object has to its image in the mirror or that a person's right hand has to his left.

He showed that the tartaric acid which bent the polarized light to the right consisted of one kind of crystals while the acid which had no effect was a mixture of the two.

He showed that when this second type of acid was separated into its constituents, one constituent would bend the light to the right, while the other bent it to the left.

As a result of his fame, Pasteur was made professor of chemistry at Strassbourg.

Next he proposed marriage to the daughter of the dean of the college.

"There is nothing in me to attract a young girl's fancy," he wrote to her, "but my recollections tell me that those who have known me very well have loved me very much."

She married him, and as De Kruff tells us, became "one of the most famous and most long-suffering and in many ways one of the happiest wives in history."

M. E.  
**TRACY**  
SAYS:  
"Race and Religion Play Vital Parts in Rhode Island Election; It Looks Like Smith by Small Majority."

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 13.—Rhode Island is doubtful. Both Democrats and Republicans admit as much. No matter how many vote for Smith, they say, or how many French Catholics vote for Hoover, the result is in the lap of the gods.

The outcome would be hard to guess under any circumstances, but a confused local situation makes it hopeless.

Normally, the Republican majority in Rhode Island is about 35,000, and it has not voted for a Democratic President since the Civil War, except Wilson, who won by a plurality over Roosevelt and Taft.

According to tradition, Rhode Island should be in the Hoover column, but Rhode Island has small use for tradition, as is illustrated by its history. Though the first State to declare independence of Great Britain, it was the last to ratify the Federal Constitution.

It did not adopt a constitution of its own until 1842, being content to operate under the old colonial charter, with the name of the British king and other references to royal authority omitted. It is one of the two States that never have ratified the Eighteenth Amendment.

## Catholics in Majority

As everyone knows Rhode Island is the smallest State in the Union. It also is the most densely populated. It was the first community in the world to proclaim religious liberty. It now contains the largest percentage of Catholics of any State.

The Catholic population, numbering 325,000 out of a total of 700,000, is composed of Irish, French and Italian elements, of which the Irish is easily the most numerous and most influential.

Generally speaking, the Irish Catholics are and have been Democrats, while the French and Italian Catholics have split their votes between the two parties. If anything, the French have leaned toward the Republicans.

Race and religion not only play an important part in the Rhode Island campaign this year, but have played an important part for several years.

Political leaders make no bones about it. Citizens of French extraction openly are nominated to catch the French vote, and those of Irish extraction to catch the Irish vote, by both parties.

In the campaign, the Democrats have nominated Albert A. Archambault of French descent for Governor, while the Republicans have nominated Felix Hebert, also of French descent, for United States Senator.

Hebert was not only nominated over former Representative Ambrose Kennedy, an Irish Catholic and one of the most popular men in the State, but against the will of United States Senator Metcalf. This episode merely widens the breach in the Republican ranks caused by the struggle between Metcalf and Frederick S. Peck for control of the State organization.

## Split Hurts Chances

With Peck and Metcalf fighting for control within the Republican party, the Democrats should have a good chance. But a bolt of French Catholics which originated in a religious controversy, but which is expressing itself in a political alignment with the Republicans, makes this doubtful.

Some years ago a dispute with regard to the use of parish funds for the erection of parochial high schools broke out, with Elphege J. Daignault, a Woonsocket lawyer, leading the complaints. Suit was brought in court to restrain the bishop from using these funds in such a suit.

This suit was dismissed on the ground that the State charter gave the bishop control of funds. The result was that Daignault and sixty-two associates were expelled from the church, except for two, who have done penance and have been readmitted. They and their sympathizers are in open revolt, staging a regular Ku-Klux Klan crusade through a paper which they control, and calling on everyone to vote against Al Smith.

Their argument is that Irish Catholics are in control of the church in this diocese, that French Catholics have been ignored and persecuted, and that Smith's election would lead only to further discrimination against the latter.

## Bright for Democrats

OBSERVERS, even among Republicans, believe that the Democrats stand a better chance of electing a State ticket than the Republicans and that they probably will win the United States Senatorship.

As between Smith and Hoover, everyone concedes the race is close. Prohibition has caused many wet Republicans to switch. If it were not for the French bolt referred to above, the Democrats could be depended upon to win by ten or fifteen thousand. What that bolt amounts to is a matter of sheer guesswork.

Until his excommunication, Daignault had a large following, not only in the Woonsocket district, but throughout the State. Though that following has diminished, and though he has alienated many people by the ruthlessness of his attacks, it is still large enough to make the outcome very doubtful.

He claims he controls ten or fifteen thousand votes. If he does, he can do a great deal to offset the defection of wet Republicans. No one with whom I have talked believes that Rhode Island can go either way very much.

My own opinion is that Smith will carry Rhode Island by a small majority.



## KEEPING UP THE NEWS

BY LUDWELL DENNY  
WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—Herbert Hoover, stepping up for himself a huge political debt, always individual, which is expected to have a deep effect on the next administration if Hoover is in the White House.

This is the reaction of old political observers today to the Republican announcement that Senator Borah has been chosen to follow Smith's campaign swing around the doubtful Southern, border and Midwestern States, to "wipe out Al's tracks."

To Borah, more than to any other, Hoover probably owes his most important debt, of success so far in the election campaign. Neither Hoover nor Borah is the type to make campaign "trades." But so long as politics and politicians remain so much a matter of personalities, it is believed inevitable that such "trades" always end after a successful election in a close working friendship—or extreme hatred.

Borah's relation with Hoover is unusual. It is entirely different from that of the old line wheel horses, whom the candidate took over automatically when he became leader of the party. For Borah was not part of that old organization. The relationship is also different from that of the younger Republican group, in Congress and the departments, such as Ogden Mills, assistant secretary of the treasury, "Wild Bill" Donovan, assistant attorney general, and different from that of "Hoover's bright young men" at the commerce department. Borah is 63—neither young nor ambitious to rise in party management.

The relationship is utterly unlike that of the dozens such as that of Hoover with Borah, who, Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, whose critics characterize her as "a publicity seeker and climber." Hoover, nor no one else in the country, can give Borah any more publicity; he long has had more than the vaingest of men could ask.

WHAT could Hoover give Borah? Long before Hoover's day Borah had rejected the vice presidency, various cabinet posts, and several cabinet posts, including that of Secretary of State.

There is nothing, apparently, which Hoover could give—nothing, that is, except a close political friendship of two equals working together for common purposes, one as the chief executive and the other in his own right the most powerful figure in Congress.

Since Borah, so far as outsiders can judge, could have had no possible reason of personal advantage for becoming the key man in the Hoover campaign, it is assumed he is acting solely from the belief that Hoover's election will advance the type of liberalism which Borah serves.

At any rate Borah threw his support to Hoover in the pre-convention struggle when the candidate was ignored by Coolidge and Mellon, and opposed by both the so-called reactionary Wall Street and so-called radical farm wings of the party.

After the Wall Street opposition collapsed at Kansas City, it was Borah more than any other who swung the revolving mid-West delegates aboard the band wagon.

Then, when Smith began his effective campaigning through the restless grain belt, the Republican strategists found there was almost only one G. O. P. speaker able to win back the voters. That was the Orator from Idaho. Now in the crucial closing weeks of the campaign they trust Borah, almost alone, to repair the damage of Smith's second tour.

FOR twenty years Borah has been an independent lone-hand leader of the progressive group in the party. Never has he bolted the party. But never has he given unquestioning support to any Republican administration. Never has he worked for a candidate as he is now for Hoover.

Hoover has many enemies. The conservatives in Washington single him out for hatred and abuse. The radicals curse him almost as much, because "he does not go the whole way on any issue."

But all fear his opposition. All court his help. All recognize that he has the power to create public opinion throughout the country and control the Senate on a close issue than perhaps any man, including Presidents.

Hoover, the silent, aloof, driving executive; Borah, the eloquent statesman of popular appeal—two men utterly unlike in temperament and training except for the extreme individualism they share.

Working together, they would be practically an unbeatable political team; but, working against each other they probably would wreck any administration and provide more fireworks than Washington has seen in a generation.

The Hoover political debt to Borah already is too big probably to result in anything but the closest friendship or the bitterest enmity.

## Daily Thoughts

And every man that striveth for the mastery is temperate in all things.—I Cor. 9:25.

GREAT men should drink with Shakespear.

Is there a way to tell whether an egg is fresh or not?

The fresh egg should have a strong shell, and when broken the white should be clear and divided into two portions. The thicker and firmer portion tends to stand up well in a fresh egg, and immediately surrounding the yolk; the other portion is a little thinner and tends to flatten out in the dish. The yolk should be of uniform yellow throughout and should stand up well.

What is the proper way to eat sandwiches?

Small, dainty sandwiches are now with the fingers unbroken; but large sandwiches and those containing moist filling should be eaten with a fork.

## Animals Aid Gas-Ripened Produce Test

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

WHEN it was discovered that ethylene gas used in industry for aiding the rapid ripening of fruits and vegetables had anesthetic properties, it became one of the most popular anesthetics used in American surgery, replacing to a considerable extent the use of ether, chloroform and nitrous oxide oxygen or laughing gas.

The attention given to this substance caused doubts in the minds of some investigators as to whether or not the rapid ripening of fruits and vegetables by this artificial means would not interfere seriously with the content of vitamins.

It seemed reasonable that the development of the vitamin might be a gradual process associated perhaps with exposure to sunlight or other agencies available in natural ripening.

Following this suggestion workers in the University of Maine undertook experiments with ethylene in the ripening of celery. Dr. M. F. Babb tested the celery ripened by ethylene ripened celery and with ripened in the natural manner.

The methods of the modern investigator are of interest. Young rats of the same litter which weighed about the same amount were put on a diet free from vitamin B.

It is known that under such a diet the animals tend to develop symptoms which are definite evidence of vitamin B starvation.

These animals were then fed with ethylene ripened celery and with

(that ripened in the natural manner.

The results indicated that artificial ripening with the gas is not injurious to the vitamin B content of the celery.

As in all other scientific experiments, the results with celery cannot be taken as a generalization to be applied to the effects of ethylene on all other fruits and vegetables.

Tomatoes are also being artificially ripened by ethylene, and oranges are being given a rapid cultivation by exposure to this gas.

It will be worth while to discover whether ethylene ripened tomatoes can compare with sun ripened tomatoes in vitamin content, and whether or not the oranges are injured in any way by the artificial method. Such experiments will have to be made on living animals.

## Reason



By Frederick LANDIS

THOSE who like to lay the wild excesses of our time upon the doorstep of prohibition will be shocked to hear The Rev. Bertram Smith, president of the British Congregational Union, warn England that she is headed for destruction on account of the frightful decline of national morals, particularly among the young.

And this condition, so like our own, exists in a land where booze is for sale on every hand!

The best thing Hoover has said is that he favors the public ownership and operation of Muscle Shoals for the benefit of the national defense and agriculture.

Most people favor public ownership and operation of all great natural resources, and these people are not anarchists or Socialists, either.

The Lord may have made our rivers for the exclusive benefit of a bunch of exploiters, but we fail to find the record of it.

Smith's position on this question is his strongest recommendation.

## Thumb-Nail Sketches

"Number, please!"  
Courteous, conscientious, automatic little voice that never shows the personality behind it, that never shows its laughter, that never shows its tears.

Mary was one of those voices. And though her heaven held out two stars, and her earth not much comfort, she downed the bitterness that had crowded out her happiness when John had been sent up for forgery and steadily and automatically plugged the snaky cords of the trunk lines in and out of their little prisons all day long.

"Number, please!"  
She could throw a mental switch on these little words, and, leaving them tingling over the wires, allow her spirit to reach out to those two stars, as yet very small ones, whose names were Paul and Betty.

What plans for them went through her head—a head whose still bright and youthful curls were bound closely with the metal bands of her head phone. No longer could she share those plans with John, the husband, now John the deserter, and John the renegade!

However, she found understanding and ready helpfulness from the matron of the Indianapolis Day Nursery, where she took her precious nursery morning at 6 o'clock and called for them every evening at 6:45.

Mary's purse did well to provide for shelter, food, clothing for herself and her babies, besides some of John's debts. It was not the magic kind of purse that could produce a nursemaid and a housekeeper. Like many other mothers in her predicament, she found rooms near the nursery, so that during the day she might leave her little ones in capable, trained hands for a price adjusted to her means.

And where at night she might return to find them waiting for her.

## ENGLAND IS THE SAME ELEPHANT AND KAISER RELIEVING THE LORD

THERE'S no occasion for France and the United States to muss up their relations just because France hands the water pitcher to a newspaper reporter who contrives to obtain confidential information from a French statesman.

There's no reason why the few who gad about the world should make trouble for the millions who stay at home, work hard and mind their own business.

We had no idea there had ever been half the degree of dire poverty in America which is indicated by the biographies of our candidates for office, all of whom it appears emerged from want and gradually pulled themselves up out of hunger and rags to public place.

Every candidate we've heard of is a self-made man, which relieves the Lord of a lot of responsibility.

Last Tuesday was Burglar's day at the Indiana Statehouse, Governor Jackson granting clemency to three gallant Knights of the Mask.

It's only natural for there to be a strong fraternal feeling between those behind the bars and a chief executive who pleaded the statute of limitations to keep from going behind them.

The people of New York are now waiting for Babe Ruth to tell them how to vote.

The announcement of this \$200,000,000 film merger is but another signpost along the highway of modern economics, leading to the ultimate control of all business by a few.

These vast groups enable a few directors to sit down and plan the future with absolute precision, but the greatest group of all, the farmers of the country, too numerous to organize, flounder along, making prosperity for everybody, but themselves.

But this will not last always. The wives of some of these passengers on the German Zeppelin who have had their lives insured for a million dollars now await the great craft from Germany to America, thoroughly prepared for the worst.

1744—Birth of Molly Pitcher, American heroine.

1776—Congress appointed a committee to build vessels for a Navy.

1868—United States recognized pro-separatist government of Spain.

1911—Ground broken in San Francisco for the Panama Pacific International Exposition to open in 1915.

## Times Readers Voice Views

The name and address of the author must accompany every contribution but no request will not be published. Letters not exceeding 200 words will receive preference.

Editor Times: I read that Clarence Darrow is coming to Indianapolis to tell us that we have no souls. Presumably he has concluded that if he couldn't gain notoriety along the same lines as the intellectually crowned heads of his generation one way he'd switch over to the Ingersoll line and enjoy it for a season.

Any person who tries to pervert the laws of society and civilization by defending criminals as Mr. Darrow did in the case of Leopold and Loeb and others, and then try to defame and denude the belief in the existence of the Great Creator

isn't a first-class citizen by any means.

The truly great Lincoln wouldn't defend a criminal whom he knew to be guilty. He believed in the after life. He didn't call a man a mere machine of pulleys and levers, as does Darrow, the breaker of faith.

I guess Darrow's greatest pleasure is as a destructionist. His life has been given over to destruction. There is no soul, no immortality, he says, and offers nothing to replace the beliefs and hopes he seeks to take away. He always has been in opposition to organized society. D. S.

What is the oldest city in the United States? St. Augustine, Fla.