



## 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 stevedores and hod carriers and sweat 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 pictures—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 callous 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 kob 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 is 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 fresh 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.

And then, at 28, fame to him.

Another great chemist, J. J. Berzelius, had shown that there were two kinds of tartaric acid deposited from wine-jes. 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 Strassburg.

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."

He married her, and as De Kruif 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 wet Republicans 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

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 Italians 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.

The attention given to this subject caused doubts in the minds of some investigators as to whether or not 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 subject 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

## Just to Jazz Things Up a Bit



### DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

## Animals Aid Gas-Ripened Produce Test

BY DR. MORRIS FISHBEIN,

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.

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It seemed reasonable that the development of the vitamin might be

a gradual process associated 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.

As in all other scientific experiments, the results with celery can not be taken as a generalization to 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.

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.

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