

The Indianapolis Times

(A SCRIPPS-HOWARD NEWSPAPER)
Owned and published daily (except Sundays) by The Indianapolis Times Publishing Co., 214-220 W. Maryland Street, Indianapolis, Ind. Price in Marion County 2 cents—10 cents a week; elsewhere, 3 cents—12 cents a week.

BOYD GURLEY, Editor. ROY W. HOWARD, President. FRANK G. MORRISON, Business Manager.
PHONE—RILEY 5001. MONDAY, OCT. 15, 1928.
Member of United Press, Scripps-Howard Newspaper Alliance, Newspaper Enterprise Association, Newspaper Information Service and Audit Bureau of Circulations.

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

Don't Run Away, Mr. Leslie

It is difficult to understand how a man who aspires to the high office of Governor can refrain from giving the people either an explanation or an apology for making a bald charge against his opponent and meeting with an immediate and direct refutation, not from the opponent, but from Judge A. B. Anderson, whose word will be taken in Indiana.

Yet Harry Leslie, in his Ft. Wayne broadcast, charged his opponent, Frank Dailey, with being negligent as a prosecutor, by inference a protector of corruption, and elaborated to the extent of declaring that "Judge Anderson kicked him to glory."

Judge Anderson promptly declared that what Leslie had said was untrue. He went farther and described the official conduct of Dailey as "vigilant, zealous and upright."

Any man with sufficient dignity to be Governor would have promptly acknowledged his mistake, if he had been imposed upon by his associates, even if there should have been ample reason to suspect his associates.

Any man with enough carefulness to be Governor might have been expected to find out in advance from the witness to be called upon as to the fact before making a reckless and slanderous statement.

Of course, if Leslie can stagger through his campaign under the odium of being branded by Judge Anderson as a retailer of false charges, it will furnish an unwelcome commentary on Indiana if its citizens should elect him Governor.

As a matter of fact what Leslie is doing is running away from his own charge.

He is running away from an answer to plain questions as to why he made the charges.

He is running away, much as might a frightened hit and run driver, from the scene of an accident.

The people should not let him run. He should be made to apologize for his slander and retract his statement or be branded as unfit for the job.

Power, Hoover, and the World

(From the New York Telegram)

Our good friends on the New York World grieved recently to the extent of about a column over the state of the Scripps-Howard soul. The Telegram believes The World's grief was sincere, though misdirected.

The Telegram has no disposition to "shoot the piano player." It realizes that The World "is doing the best it can," under the handicap of having adopted as its own, for better or for worse, both a candidate and a party.

The Telegram and the Scripps-Howard newspapers, being independent in fact as well as in claim, neither have adopted nor been adopted by any candidate or any party. They declared for Herbert Hoover as their first choice for President in January. He still is their first choice, for the same reason today that governed their decision then.

As then stated, they believe him the best equipped man in the United States to be President—"by reason of his character, training, experience, and cosmopolitan outlook on national and international problems."

We were for Hoover in January because it was necessary to get him nominated. We are for him today because it is necessary to get him elected before he can bring to the presidency the boon of his executive and constructive genius—the genius that has rescued whole nations from starvation, has flouted a famine, and converted an obscure and ineffective cabinet bureau into an arm of the government so remarkable in its results as to envision a whole new commercial and social era for America.

Throughout this campaign the Scripps-Howard newspapers have believed with Hoover since the time. We have believed in him all the time.

Throughout his term in the White House—which by the way will begin on March 4, 1929—we expect to disagree with him and oppose him frequently. We do not expect to distrust him—ever.

Now a word about power, over which The World feels we are about to lose our soul—or at least get it all scuffed up.

So far as we can tell from their completely Smithized editorials, our friends on The World are striving just as sincerely as are the Scripps-Howard newspapers for a solution of the power problem that will have as its objective the greatest good to the greatest number of our citizens.

The great difference between our contemporary and ourselves is that The World, while justly reasserting its independence, swallows its now somewhat unhappy warrior's power panacea, hooch, line and sinker. What The World's candidate says, as to power—or any other subject—is right per se and must be accepted by the world as Holy Writ.

Now the Scripps-Howard newspapers have not swallowed Mr. Hoover's power program. We may or may not decide it to be the best plan offered. But while we are keeping our minds open on the Hoover suggestions, we are certain that we are not going to rush in without any reservations whatsoever for the Smith plan—especially in view of the surprising enthusiasm for that plan evidenced by the Owen D. Youngs, the Bradys, and the Ryans, whose interests, to say the least, are hardly identical with the interests of the ordinary citizen, whose welfare both The World and the Telegram like to feel they are championing.

Scripps-Howard papers have and will continue to fight for government ownership and operation of those major power projects—wherein government ownership and operation are distinctly called for—such as Muscle Shoals and Boulder Dam.

We are no fanatical proponents of government competition with all lines of private industry, but we do believe that within the next generation power is going to play so important a part in the lives of our people in all walks of life, that we should have an opportunity such as would be offered at Muscle Shoals for a comparison of costs under government ownership on the one hand and private ownership,

augmented by its corps of press and text book poisoners, on the other.

Certainly, when the very essence of the disputed subject is engineering, there is ground, for pondering on the relative values of the opinions (granting as we do that both are honest and incorruptible) of Smith, trained in the profession of politics, and of Hoover, trained in the profession of engineering.

Smith on the Tariff

Al Smith talked on the tariff at Louisville Saturday night. In effect, he committed his party to the tariff as is, abandoning the party's historic, though more or less futile, opposition to the Republican protective tethery.

This was scarcely treason on the candidate's part. Since he thereby merely joined in a general retreat. Other party leaders, more accustomed to discussion of national questions than the New York Governor, have been talking softly on the tariff for some years.

For a little bit, as he breezed along to the entertainment of his delighted Kentucky audience, it appeared that Smith might put his finger on a serious weakness in the G. O. P.'s tariff wall. He spoke of the hard times in the textile, coal and agricultural industries.

The first of these happens to be among the most highly protected and it is now in very dire straits, notwithstanding. But Al passed over this opportunity. He merely named the three industries in making his point that American prosperity is not as complete as the party in power would have the country think.

On one point he did score. His criticism of President Coolidge's treatment of the United States tariff commission was valid. The President has abused his power over the commissioners and has ignored the purpose of the legislation creating the commission.

He has not permitted it to be a disinterested, fact-finding body of experts. His treatment of Commissioner David Lewis always will remain one of the shameful episodes of the Coolidge administration.

Smith had rehearsed this story of the presidential request for Lewis' resignation in advance of his appointment. He told it well. For his own part he promised the tariff commission should be permitted to function free from any executive pressure, if he should be elected.

On the whole, however, it was a bit disheartening to find the strongest Democratic candidate in many years abandoning an issue for which there is much to be said. Obviously the big business men who have joined the Democratic ranks for this campaign have not done so with their eyes shut.

The Parallel of Corruption

Of course Governor Smith should not be held responsible for the thievery of Tammany under Tweed and Croker. Furthermore, the questionable Tammany doings occurring in New York City during Smith's occupancy of the governorship should not be charged to him.

By the same token, there is absolutely no justification for the charge by Smith that ties Herbert Hoover up to the political crooks of the Harding administration. There is nothing in Hoover's entire public career that can give rise to the slightest suspicion that there is in Hoover any sympathy with the crookedness of Fall, Forbes and Miller.

We don't hold Smith responsible for Tammany, but there would be just as much reason for holding him responsible for the Tammany of today, which is far from angelic, as there is for holding Hoover responsible for the scoundrelism of the Ohio gang during the Harding administration.

The Graf Zeppelin, on its flight to the United States, carried a stock of aged wines and liquor which was dispensed by two stewards. Every time we pass a roadside hot dog stand, it becomes harder and harder to realize who won the war.

David Dietz on Science

A Strange World

No. 181

THE alcohol distillers of Lille, France, were in trouble. Something had gone wrong at the factories where alcohol was made from the distillation of sugar beets.

This is a strange world and once a series of events is set in motion, no one can predict what the last one may be. Few people would have guessed that medical practice was to be revolutionized by the troubles of the distillers of Lille and that millions of people would owe their lives to the fact that the sugar beets would not yield their alcohol as they should.

A new scientist had recently come to the University of Lille as professor of chemistry and dean of the faculty. He was young Louis Pasteur, who had just leaped into fame in the world of science by an important discovery. He had proved that there were two kinds of tartaric acid crystals and that the difference in behavior of different samples of the acid depended upon which kind of crystal you were dealing with.

One of the distillers, a man by the name of Bigo, had a son at the university. He had heard from the boy about Pasteur. So he decided to ask this brilliant young scientist for help.

Pasteur was not the type of scientist who hid himself away in his laboratory. He enjoyed giving public lectures and making contracts with the citizens of the town. So when Bigo asked his help, Pasteur agreed to visit the factory and see what could be done.

Pasteur knew nothing about the business of making alcohol out of beet sugar. But he liked to tinker and experiment. He was always thinking up new experiments, frequently of the sort which looked crazy, but which if successful would revolutionize science. He was willing to try his hand at any sort of research.

So he went with Bigo to the factory. He inspected the vats where the beet pulp was fermenting properly and producing alcohol. Then he examined the vats where something had gone wrong.

He dredged up some of the pulp from the vats which were working properly and put it in some test tubes.

Then he filled other test tubes with the grayish pulp from the vats that were "stuck," the ones which were not producing alcohol.

He took these back to his laboratory.

He decided to begin his investigation by examining the two samples under the microscope.

We shall see next what the microscope revealed.

TRACY

M. E.

SAYS:
"People Are Thinking More About Hoover and Smith Than About Party Policies or National Problems. They Are Thinking More Still About Traditions, Racial Alignments and Religious Affiliations."

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 15.—Those with whom I have talked admit that Massachusetts is doubtful. By the same token, no two agree as to how it will go. Local politics, as well as a heavy shift of voters from one party to the other, makes the situation impossible to guess.

Republicans speak glibly of a 200,000 majority, but in such a way as to leave the impression that they are talking to keep their courage up. Democrats speak just as glibly of carrying the State, but with the same lack of assurance.

It is Rhode Island over again, with religion and prohibition playing about the same part. I hear more political talk here than I have in any section of the country, but it does not mean much. Few issues are discussed, except Volsteadism and Prohibition.

One finds it hard to escape their prejudices. They not only are thinking more about Hoover and Smith than about party politics or national problems, but they are thinking more still about traditions, racial alignments and religious affiliations.

There is a tremendous difference between what one hears in public and in private.

Race Is Close

The interest is tense. Both parties have nominated strong state tickets. On the Republican side, Frank Allen, a manufacturer, is running for Governor, while Loring Young, a popular lawyer, is running for United States senator. On the Democratic side, General Cole is gubernatorial candidate, while Senator David I. Walsh is up for re-election.

Colonel William M. Butler, former chairman of the Republican national committee and unsuccessful candidate for the United States senatorship two years ago, seems to have been forgotten. Observers declare that the election will be determined on national issues.

Franklin D. Roosevelt, Democratic candidate for governor of New York, spoke here to an audience which jammed Mechanics hall, Saturday night, and Herbert Hoover will make his one appearance in New England here Monday night. These two events have brought interest up to fever heat. Both parties are well organized, and hard at work. More confidence is placed on house-to-house canvasses than on speeches or pamphlets.

It commonly is felt that very few votes will be changed between now and election day, and that the big problem is to get people interested and out to the polls.

Like many other sections, Massachusetts expects a record vote.

The Biggest Show

With the Graf Zeppelin long overdue, it is hard to get excited about politics, even though Governor Smith has endorsed protection and promised that there will be no general revision of the tariff in case of his election.

By common consent, people turn toward that crippled dirigible fighting her way to Lakehurst against tremendous odds, as representing a bigger thrill than politics could possibly offer.

They see her adventure both as involving the risk of sixty lives and as the conclusion of a long series of experiments.

The jeopardy of sixty lives would be enough to create excitement in itself, but when it is bound up with an enterprise which embodies a possible change in world-wide transportation and that may alter the currents of travel and commerce, people are intrigued.

Fallen Beauty

Anita Keep is found occupying a single basement room, and scrubbing floors when she can get the chance in Chicago.

Thirty years ago she was the belle of Monte Carlo, toasted by nobles and wits from a dozen countries and courted by such distinguished social lists as King Edward of England and the Grand Duke Cyril.

Those who look as a mirror do not see as much, or as far as those who look at life. This is one reason why they generally do not get as far.

The human face never was and never will be as important as what is behind it.

Young men who think of getting married would do well to consider this. So would young women who are trying to appease their assets.

Epitome of Life

Marie of Denmark died Saturday night. Like other people, she came into the world a helpless infant and went out of it a helpless old woman.

Between whiles she was empress of Russia.

That epitomizes human existence.

Marie sat on the throne of Russia, with her husband, Alexander III, for nearly thirty years, and reigned as dowager empress for twenty-two thereafter.

Pondering the conditions which made her giant spouse a craven coward and her ill-fated son the victim of mysticism, she saw the necessity for more liberal government in Russia, saw the storm coming and realized that it must break, but found herself as impotent as the poorest moult.

That, too, epitomizes human existence, even for the greatest.

What is the largest motion picture studio in the world?

The De Mille studio now being built at Hollywood, Cal., surpasses its nearest competitor in Berlin. The stage, almost big enough for a football game, has 43,680 square feet.

Will It Stand the Strain?



DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

Man's Blood Pressure Increases at Fifty

BY DR. MORRIS FISHBEIN

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

JUST before 50 years of age the blood pressure of man increases and tends to maintain a constant level. There is a slight increase in pulse and sometimes dizziness with increased physical work.

Because of the changes taking place in the human body, the blood pressure does not accommodate itself so readily to increased demands on the system.

Investigators in the department of internal medicine in Budapest have made studies of man's blood pressure in the present period.

Pressure was measured in the early morning before breakfast and after the person tested had walked up two flights of stairs slowly.

Since it is known that mental excitement often produces elevation

of the blood pressure, tests were also made of the effects of mental excitement, the patient being told that he was going to receive an injection with a needle, and his reaction to this process was determined.

The blood pressure of persons from 45 to 55 years of age varied ordinarily between 110 and 140 millimeters of mercury as measured on the scale of the apparatus that physicians usually use for this purpose.

When the person tested climbs the stairs, the blood pressure becomes elevated. In older persons the duration of the elevation is much longer than in younger persons.

The increase of the blood pressure in older persons following the climb of stairs is from thirty to sixty millimeters and lasts sometimes more than five minutes.

In the same way, mental excitement causes elevation from thirty-five to forty millimeters of the blood pressure in older people and the elevation lasts longer than in younger persons.

This evidence is of the greatest importance in indicating to people beyond 45 years of age their habits of life.

Since such increases in the blood pressure are not to the best interests of the health of the person concerned, older people are not to undertake such severe efforts or carry them on for such long periods as do younger persons.

They are to understand also that mental excitement brings increased blood pressure. When the blood pressure is abnormal, such an increase may result in apoplexy. A calm mind is of the utmost importance under such circumstances.

Reason

By Frederick LANDIS



HERE'S TO PAUL McNUTT
THANKS DUE MELLON
A TARDY RAT CATCHER

HERE'S to Paul McNutt, newly elected national commander of the American Legion. He has no superior in America for character, for intellectual vigor and integrity, and for all the fine qualities we think of when we speak of Americanism.

As an orator he is great and as a personality he is superb. It requires no gift of prophecy to see that Indiana will soon call her gifted son to serve her in high position. In the best sense Paul McNutt is the typical Hoosier.

We are much obliged to Secretary Mellon for telling Ganna Walska that she would have to pay a duty on her \$2,500,000 worth of jewelry and clothes if she kept them in the United States.

Any woman who lugs around that much vanity ought to be harpooned on general principles.

Brazil is putting in a crop of turmoil for succeeding generations by agreeing to admit 1,000 Japanese emigrants a year, for while the intensive labors of the orientals will work wonders in her undeveloped spaces, the inevitable racial conflict will come, as it came in California.

The British editors now in our midst express amazement at our national wealth, all of which is likely a prelude to a suggestion that we cut down the British debt.

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—For many more than the necessary number of weeks the Chamber of Commerce committee appointed to choose a suggested location for the municipal airport, has failed to make a decision.

The members of the committee are all high-grade business men, but why do they not handle this public business as they would if they were buying a site for their own firms? If they were considering a location for themselves they would have "scouts" hunt out several of the most desirable available locations and get options upon each. These two things have been done for the committee and by a process of elimination, based upon accessibility and price, all but three locations have been eliminated.

The next move is surely to have engineers survey these three locations and make a detailed report covering drainage, necessary grading, cost of clearing, etc., to make each location into an A-1 airport.

With the engineers' three reports, plus the accessibility of the three locations, plus the price of each, a correct decision can quickly be reached. Either of the three locations chosen will require some preparation before use as a first-class airport. If that airport is to be used

in the summer of 1929, but few weeks are left this fall to condition it and let it settle during the winter. Let's get action and not be behind all the smaller towns in Indiana in establishing a municipal airport.

CITIZEN.

Editor Times—In a recent interview Clarence Darrow, who is down for a debate in Indianapolis next Wednesday, said he probably would be dead and buried long before the world is set right on matters of science and religion. "I guess I will just have to die and let the world go to hell," he is quoted as saying.

With all due respect to Clarence Darrow's brilliant intellect and his power as a criminal lawyer, I want to make the observation that he is in hell right now, and doing nothing to get out of it. He seems to be suffering from a case of ingrown stupidity. He closes his eyes to real truth and science, and has his secretary tie a bandage over his eyes, lest a ray of light force its way into his mind.

From what I hear of Rabbi Feuerlicht, he will show the eminent Mr. Darrow a merry time when they get together at the Tabernacle. I'll be there rooting for the rabbi, with both hands and a pair of good lungs thrown in for extra measure. "JUDAS PRIEST."

The fluency with which Chairman Work of the Republicans and Chairman Raskob of the Democrats discuss political conditions is a high tribute to the efficiency of the gentlemen who write their statements for them.

Indianapolis is five years too late in bringing W. F. Amann, expert rat exterminator, to town.

She should have brought him in five years ago when Stephenson blew into Indiana from Texas, took over the government and flooded public life with political rats.

Questions and Answers

You can get an answer to any unanswered question by writing to Frederick M. Kerby, Question Bureau, 1322 New York Ave., Washington, D. C. Issuing a cents stamp for reply. Medical and legal advice cannot be given, nor can extended research be made. All other questions will receive a personal reply if the requester cannot be answered. All letters are confidential. You are cordially invited to make use of this service.

How heavy a load can an elephant carry and how fast can one travel? Elephants can carry from 1,500 to 2,200 pounds on long journeys, maintaining a steady pace of four miles per hour.

Is a nautical mile the same as a statute mile? One nautical mile equals 1.15 statute miles.

How did Gene Stratton Porter die? She was driving to Hollywood with her chauffeur, when her automobile was struck by a street car. She received a compound fracture of the skull which caused her death.

When was "The Valley of the Kings" by James Oliver Curwood, filmed? "The Valley of the Kings" was filmed in 1922, with Alma Rubens as Marete and Lew Cody as Jim.

What recent books has Edison Marshall written? "The Land of Forgotten Men," "Seward's Polly," "The Sleeper of the Moonlight Ranges," "Ocean Gold," "Child of the Wild."

What statue was on the tower of the old Madison Square Garden in New York? What has become of it? It was a bronze statue of Diana by Saint-Gaudens. It was removed May 7, 1925, and became the property of New York University.

What is the French equivalent of one billion? One milliard.

KEEPING UP With THE NEWS

BY LUDWELL DENNY
WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—With the election only three weeks away, the Republicans are growing happier and the Democrats begin to worry.

The truth boiled down seems to be that nothing short of a landslide can elect Smith, and that landslide is not discernible to neutral observers and is not forecast by straw votes.

Only the completely unexpected can put Al in the White House now. Smith is making a splendid campaign. But it is not so effective as his enemies feared or his friends hoped. He is making progress, but the distance he must cover is so great it dwarfs his movement.

Hence one already begins to hear alibis and might-have-beens. Here are some of the things which Smith must do to win, which he has failed to do so far:

1. To cause a bolt in normally Republican states on the ground of alleged Republican corruption. This will be recalled as a major then, when the campaign started. "Turn the recalls out" was the motif of Democratic oratory and platform at the Houston convention. But this issue has been allowed by Smith to sink into relative unimportance. As a campaign realist he discovered on his first western tour that this line did not seem to be winning votes for him.

The reasons do not matter much now that Al is no longer depending on this attack to cripple his opponent. Among the reasons, however, is the surprising but proved indifference of the average voter to Harding administration scandals, as shown by the large Coolidge plurality in 1924, and the much greater Democratic difficulty of reviving and increasing in 1928 a "moral indignation" which hardly existed in 1924. A second reason is the inability of Democrats to charge Hoover with any personal blame other than "silence."

2. Smith must convince the country that he is trustworthy despite his Tammany connections. He has succeeded after many years in New York state, where he is known and where his record speaks for him. But current New York city municipal graft scandals, the continuous "Tammany menace" cry of hundreds of G. O. P. orators, and the deep-rooted "prejudices of other parts of the country have combined to prevent Al from persuading the voters that the Tiger has changed his stripes.

3. Smith must make voters think of issues instead of religion. If ever it may be deplored, practically all political observers report religious prejudices—both Protestant and Catholic—as one of the continuing basic factors of the campaign.

The net effect of Smith's attack on bigotry and Hoover's denial of responsibility, seems to be that Smith will get more Catholic votes and Hoover will get more Protestant votes. This will help Smith in doubtful eastern states, such as New York and Massachusetts with their large electoral votes. But it will help Hoover in the doubtful border and middle western states.

4. Smith must persuade the wet east he will hasten modification of prohibition, and convince the dry west he will improve enforcement pending modification which can only come through congressional action. Most reporters agree that this issue is holding in the Hoover column states such as Kentucky, Oklahoma, Nebraska and Illinois, and helping Hoover in Minnesota and the Dakotas, all of which states Smith might otherwise carry. Conversely, his wetness has not yet assured Smith a sweep in the doubtful eastern states, New York and Massachusetts still are doubtful, and New Jersey appears to have swung to Hoover.

5. Smith must capture a majority of the farm vote. Normally heavily Republican. No one thinks he has done that yet.

HE made a good impression on his first Western tour. But Borah and other Republican spellbinders have turned the tide, at least in part.

This party is due to Smith's "indefiniteness." After his Omaha speech, farmers who were bolting the Republican ticket on the McNary-Haugen equalization fee issue, rallied for a moment to Smith in the belief he had committed himself to that fee. When they discovered he had not done so, definitely, they were in a mood to be won back by Hoover orators.

6. Smith must convince voters he can bring more prosperity, and must quiet fears of business men that he will not "injure" them. Though he apparently has convinced most persons that he does not intend to embarrass big business by tariff changes or interference, "he only is beating the old Republican drum," which the Republicans are beating louder. Similarly, improved business conditions and decreased unemployment during the last six months, materially has cramped Al's "Hard times" warning.

That does not mean Al has given up. He is still very much in the fight to win. But it does mean that several economic and psychological breaks have been against him.

In addition,