



The Indianapolis Times

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"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 floated 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 some of 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 lustily reasserting its independence, swallows its now somewhat unhappy warrior's power panacea, hook, 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 right per se.

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 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,

M. E.

TRACY

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 prosperity.

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 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 soudrelism 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.

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 will 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 "sick," 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.

Fallen Beauty

Anita Kepp 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 appraise 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 became 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 moccie.

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 43,880 square feet.

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 air-

port. If that airport is to be used

Will It Stand the Strain?

I D-D-DON'T
KNOW IF WE TOOK
THAT STITCH
IN TIME!



DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

Man's Blood Pressure Increases at Fifty

BY DR. MORRIS FISHBEIN

Editor, Journal of the American Medical Association, 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.

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.

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.

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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.

Smith must make voters think of issues instead of religion. However 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 ret effect of Smith's attack on bigotry, and Hoover's denial of responsibility, seems to be that Smith will get more Catholic votes. This will help Smith 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 Hoosier 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 spell-binders 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