



# The Indianapolis Times

(A SCRIPPS-HOWARD NEWSPAPER)  
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"Give Light and the People Will Find Their Own Way."

## Clean It Up

As a last desperate effort to keep control of the state for the benefit of discredited forces that have shamed Indiana, the Republican machine is attempting to delude voters into believing that Frank Daley, as Governor, would be helpless because of the assumption that all other Republicans except Leslie will be in office.

If there be any response to such an appeal, it should be effective in defeating the candidates on the Leslie ticket, who thus brazenly announce that they will oppose any program of decency which Daley may suggest.

There is, of course, no reason to believe that the entire Democratic ticket with the exception of Daley will be defeated. There is reason to believe that the voters will probably do a real job of cleaning up and elect with him the candidates on his ticket, making no discrimination between those candidates who have long served Coffin and Stephenson and Jackson and others who, like Old Dog Tray, now find themselves in bad company.

The threat to block any cleanup by Daley should be a danger signal to all voters who want Indiana lifted from the depths of degradation to which it has sunk politically in the past few years.

Too many things have happened to be mere accident. They have all resulted from the fact that the forces which now back Leslie obtained control of the Republican party and disgraced it. They came from the fact that the decent Republican voters had little or nothing to say of their own affairs.

The list is impressive: Jackson, pleading the statute of limitations on a charge of attempting to bribe McCray to turn over the proprietorship of this county in order that the machine could steal votes with impunity.

Walb, state chairman, and the man to whom Leslie looked for orders in the last legislature, now in a federal prison.

Duval, the mayor for whom Leslie helped to pass the amendment to the city manager law that would keep him in office against a popular uprising, waiting word from the supreme court as to whether he will go to jail.

Coffin, indicted on a charge with Jackson and freed from trial upon the same statute of limitations. These are but a few. The Black Boxes belched their secret contracts with Stephenson, the maker of destinies.

No one should be misled. If you are afraid any Republican candidate will not work with Daley, if by chance he should be elected, defeat that candidate.

## Foster Also Runs

In the bustle and excitement of the campaign, most of us had forgotten that Hoover and Smith are not the only presidential candidates.

There is, for example, William Z. Foster, candidate of the Communist party, whose appearance in Washington last night reminded us that his campaign, as he says, is "a tremendous demonstration for a workers' and farmers' government and for a Communist society."

In other words, Foster and his Communist followers would make ours a class government, a country in which only one group of people would be permitted to live and from which all others would be driven.

Foster and the Communists, of course, like the rest of us, are entitled to their opinions, but for our part the red bugaboo leaves us unperturbed. Their creed hardly will make many converts.

The United States government is not perfect. No one pretends it is. No government is, certainly not the Soviet republic. But nowhere else in this wide world, including Russia, have all the people, big and little, of all the races and all the creeds, the chance in life that they have right here in our own country.

Yesterday Henry Ford was a poor, hard-working mechanic. Today he is a billionaire, making it possible for tens of thousands of other workers to own their own homes, automobiles, radios and whatnot, with time and money to enjoy them, along with baseball, movies and other amusements.

Yesterday Al Smith was a common laborer, walk-back and forth from his job in the fish market, and tending the sidewalks of New York's tenement district. Herbert Hoover was a struggling engineer. Today both men are on top of the world and one of them is destined to be the next president of the United States.

Today's millionaires are the poor boys of yesterday. Today's leaders of business, industry, art, science, the professions and the government were born, nine times out of ten, either on farms or in workingmen's cottages, and our aristocracy, such as we have, is almost exclusively of hammer and sickle origin.

The Russian idea, or the Communist society which Foster would substitute for our own, can't hold a candle to ours for equality of opportunity.

Lord Melchett, formerly Sir Alfred Mond, is now in the United States talking about what, in England is called Mondism. Mondism is nothing more or less than co-operation between capital and labor, an increasingly common practice in this country. In time it probably is destined to become more or less universal in America, where labor and capital are becoming more and more aware of their mutual dependency and of the dependency of the general prosperity upon them as partners. It is in this direction, rather than in the direction of Communism, that America seems to be moving.

And why not? That sort of co-operation hardly can fail to lift all concerned—and all of us are concerned—to even still higher standards of living and human happiness.

On the other hand, the Communist society which Foster would import for us from Moscow tends to destroy all but one group of citizens, then harness them all to the same monotonous treadmill, from which there is no escape.

Yes, Foster also is running for president, as he has a perfect right to do. And some people will vote for him, as they have a right to do. But we refuse to lie awake with those who live in terror of seeing one day the red flag above the White House.

After thirty people died of poison liquor in New York, chemists examining the stuff they drank found it contained such things as alcohol, pyridine, nitrobenzene, aniline and phenol. The only thing a drink lacks these days is a couple of rusty tanks.

## A Clear Issue Drawn

The issue is clearly drawn between the electric power industry and the federal government.

The most important group in the industry has defied the federal trade commission. Last winter in the senate, power companies failed in their effort to prevent investigation of their organization and financing. Now they are trying to accomplish their purpose by hiding among the ponderous processes of the law.

There is danger that they will accomplish their purpose.

A similar attempt was made by the federal trade commission nine years ago, to learn certain facts about the steel industry. The case was taken to the courts and stayed there seven years, until all use for the information had passed.

Seven years from now, if power companies are equally successful, the need may have passed for information about the hydro-electric industry. There are a limited number of power sites in this country. They are being developed rapidly. It is well within the range of probability that in seven years all might be tied up by long term leases, licenses, contracts, or franchises in such way that all the investigation in the world would leave the people of the country powerless to protect their interests.

Further, the companies have extended their defiance to include the propaganda phases of the investigation as well as that into their methods of financing and organization. Officials of the Electric Bond and Share Company refused this week to produce records dealing with their activities to influence public opinion in regard to Boulder Dam, Muscle Shoals and other projects involving public development of power.

This in itself is a serious matter. The commission already has revealed unsuspected ways by which the power industry has sought, unseen, to mould public thought. The integrity of our schools, our newspapers, our public men, must be capable of verification on this issue, from this time forward.

The federal courts can serve the people of the United States well if they determine, with all possible promptness, the questions to be presented to them. If it is law that the federal trade commission may ask and power companies must answer, let us obtain that answer soon, while we have need of it.

If such is not the law, let us know, while there is yet time to take proper precautions, what we must do to curb this arrogant youth in the family of our national industries.

## Start With Work

The New York World has seen fit to pay considerable attention to the fact that the Scripps-Howard newspapers, which have been supporting Mr. Hoover, are not enthusiastic about Dr. Hubert Work, the Republican national campaign manager.

In the interest of completeness, we will go farther and say that we are not enthusiastic about the Ohio gang.

We are not enthusiastic about the looting of the veterans' bureau.

We are not enthusiastic about what happened in the alien property custodian's office.

Particularly, we are not enthusiastic about the Teapot Dome, Elk Hill and Salt Creek oil deals. And because he permitted one of these deals to continue, we have expressed ourselves about Dr. Work.

We are not enthusiastic, in fact, about the whole management of the Republican party during the last eight years.

But ours being a two-party system, we are enthusiastic about getting the Republican party cleaned up.

We believe Herbert Hoover will do the job. And we suggest a good place to start is with Dr. Work.

David Dietz on Science

## Microbes Cause Disease

No. 189

MICROBES cause disease. Louis Pasteur was the first to preach this message to the world. And strangely enough, he preached it before he really knew it was so.

Some prophetic intuition seemed to make him feel it was so.

Now intuition isn't a very good thing to base scientific conclusions on. Pasteur himself knew that. He performed his experiments a dozen times before he felt sure that he had the right answer.

But let us not be harsh with Pasteur. He had worked with microbes for a long time. He had seen how it was the growth of the microscopic yeast globules which turned the sugars into alcohol in the brewing vats.

He had seen how a tiny rod-like bacteria, far smaller than the yeast globules, produced lactic acid, the acid of milk. He had seen how bacteria produced decomposition and decay and how meat protected from them kept for weeks and weeks.

Pasteur had begun to appreciate the power of microbes and the vast work which they had done.

In addition, he had found microbes in samples of air from all parts of France. Whenever he found dust he found microbes.

Seeing, as he did, the power of microbes and the continuous presence of them, it was inevitable that he should begin to associate them with disease.

Lecturing one night at a brilliant soiree or reception of the French academy, he showed stereoscopic slides of many sorts of germs. Then he darkened the hall and let the bright ray of a single lantern shine through it.

"Observe the thousands of dancing specks of dust in the path of this ray," he commanded his audience. "The air of this hall is filled with these specks of dust, these thousands of little nothings which you should not despise always, for sometimes they carry disease and death; the typhus, the cholera, the yellow fever and many other pestilences."

Fortunately for the human race, deadly microbes are not as common as Pasteur led his audience to believe. If they were, there would be no human race.

While cleanliness and sanitation are necessary, people today should not suffer from what we might call microbe phobia. One need not be afraid to breathe, for there is no evidence that disease germs are transmitted as easily as Pasteur's statement indicated.

But perhaps Pasteur's ardor was a good thing, for it stimulated interest in microbes and brought forth funds to finance research.

# TRACY

M. E.

SAYS:

"Hoover Wants Less Centralization, Less Interference With Private Affairs. But What About Muscle Shoals, Farm Relief, and Above All, What About the Eighteenth Amendment?"

HOOVER wants less centralization, less bureaucracy, less interference with private affairs and so say we all. But what about Muscle Shoals, what about farm relief, and above all, what about the eighteenth amendment?

Principles are one thing; their application is quite another. Most of us find it much easier to accept theories, than put them in practice.

This is especially true with regard to large and complicated problems. Nine-tenths of the people in this country are individualists; nine-tenths of them believe in local self-government; nine-tenths of them are for non-interference with private affairs. Their attitude, however, is academic, rather than practical.

When trouble arises, they are ready enough to grab at the first promise of relief, regardless of what principle it involves, or what kind of a precedent it might establish.

The same voice which cries out against the eighteenth amendment because it represents too much federal authority finds no inconsistency in advocating federal control and operation of hydro-electric power plants. Likewise, the same voice which indorses the eighteenth amendment finds no inconsistency in opposing such control and operation because of its interference with private business.

## Inconsistent Bally-Hoo

Fifteen or twenty years ago, Theodore Roosevelt said that this government was drifting toward regulated monopoly, or state socialism. He preferred regulated monopoly, and so does Herbert Hoover. So, too, does the great majority of people.

The issue has not shaped itself clearly enough for a well-developed public opinion. It is too new and too spotty for most of us to recognize it in the various guises it does not think of Muscle Shoals, Boulder Dam or the McNary-Haugen bill as representing fundamental policies. Our attitude is opportunistic. What we demand is a solution of the immediate problem.

Herbert Hoover, standing in Madison Square Garden and preaching individual liberty, has no word of condemnation for Volsteadism.

Governor Smith, clamoring for state rights and local self-government, has no scruple about a farm relief, or power policy which would increase federal authority.

## Horse Sense Needed

By and large, sentiment plays too much of a part in our political attitude, while sense plays too little. Every so often we get emotional, run to ideals, begin to sob and go in to hysterics over the thought of "saving" something or other.

It was in such a frame of mind that we rushed through the eighteenth amendment. The chances are that if the czar of Russia had not banned vodka and a lot of generals had not denied the inspiring qualities of liquor, we never would have done such a thing.

Just now, we are developing the same kind of an emotional complex toward farm relief and water power, and if we do not look out we will get into a similar jam with regard to both.

What this country needs is not wisecracking, or platitudes, but ordinary horse sense.

## Heart Not Head

Business has grown big. For that reason, more than any other, we are afraid of it. Some want it regulated and some want it taken over bodily.

Most of us are too bewildered to know what we want for more than one week at a time. When we get sore we are ready to fall for any idea that sounds good. Generally speaking, our hearts are in the right place, but our heads are not working.

Everybody is for farm relief these days and, consequently, unwilling to oppose any measure that promises to bring it about. A great commotion arises around the McNary-Haugen bill, without more than one in ten having the slightest idea of what the bill means.

We are "saving" the farmers in much the same way that we have "saved" the Armenians. Since most any kind of a contribution would ease our consciences, we are for it.

## No Faith in Socialism

The people of this country have been pretty thoroughly sold on the necessity of regulating business. Business itself admits as much. The idea is acceptable, however, not because it implies state socialism, but for an opposite reason.

The prevailing view with regard to Muscle Shoals is that the government should not throw away a project on which it has spent so much money, which was initiated for the national defense, and which may be needed for that purpose some day.

The prevailing view with regard to farm relief is that the farmers have not been given a square deal, and that something should be done to equalize their opportunity.

In neither case is the public moved by faith in socialism.

## This Date in U. S. History

October 24

1774—The Continental Congress recommended suspension of all public amusements.

1871—Washington's dispatch announcing the victory at Yorktown, the last battle of the revolution, read in congress.

1852—Daniel Webster, American statesman, died.

1861—People of West Virginia voted to form a new state.

## A Blindfold Test That Seems to Have Hit a Snag



## DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

### Some Canned Foods Rich in Vitamins

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

CANNED foods form an increasingly large proportion of the American diet. Many a housewife depends on the can opener more than on a knowledge of cooking for preparing the family meals.

As a result scientific investigators are giving more and more attention to the quality of canned foods as compared with the fresh foods, particularly as relates to the fundamental constituents of the diet, including the vitamins, the mineral salts, the proteins, the carbohydrates and the fats.

Experts in diet have urged a greater consumption of vegetables and fruits largely because of their vitamin content, mineral salts and alkaline effect on the body.

It was formerly thought that the vitamins were destroyed by the cooking incidental to canning. Later it was found that it is the oxidation

that destroys the vitamins rather than the cooking.

Modern canning processes avoid oxidation, so that some commercially canned products are richer in vitamins than home cooked foods.

In a recent consideration of the subject, Dr. F. F. Kohman notes that the raw fruits and vegetables have been found to lose vitamins on storage.

Peas held in the pods for six days in a cool place lost some of their vitamin content. Apples held in cold storage from October to April lost half their vitamin C content, whereas apples canned in October from the same lot still had their original vitamin content eight months later.

Canned tomatoes and canned spinach have been tested three years after canning, and the evidence did not indicate any appreciable loss of vitamins. Indeed, the canned tomatoes, after three years,

were as rich in vitamins as raw tomatoes. Canned strawberries were also found to equal raw strawberries in vitamin content.

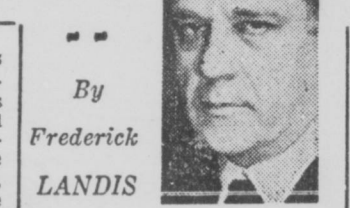
Among some of the important facts now made available by Kohman are that canned tomatoes are richer in vitamins A and B than orange juice, and only smaller in vitamin C.

Canned peas are many times richer in vitamins A and B than orange juice, and have about half as much as vitamin C.

Spinach is among the richest sources of vitamin A, with the exception of cod liver oil, and its vitamin A content is not lowered by canning.

Canned cabbage, peas, spinach, apples and peaches have been shown to be several times richer in vitamin C than the same products purchased fresh in the market and home-cooked without consideration and possibilities of oxidation.

# Reason



THE greatest travesty that has occurred in an American court-house in many years, and this is saying a great deal, is this absurd sentence of one for Maurice E. Connelly, former president of the Borough of Queens, New York City, for being implicated in a sewer pipe scandal, involving sixteen million dollars.

The National Security League should stop throwing fits about Russian "Bolshevism" long enough to throw a few about American influence.

Senator Jim Reed in his Wisconsin speech accused Hoover of being personally ambitious.

We believe Hoover is guilty, also Smith, also every candidate for president in our history with the possible exception of Washington.

And to this illustrious company also belongs every candidate for every office this year from the presidency down to justice of the peace.

Of course, Jim Reed had no personal ambition when he ran for the nomination at Houston; he was throwing himself nobly upon the altar of his country!

Secretary Mellon wants to have Washington made the most beautiful city in the world, that it may "express the soul of America."

Honest government would do this better than all the genius of architecture. Washington would not have "expressed the soul of America" while Fall and Daugherty were in the cabinet, had there been a double row of Grecian pillars from one end of Pennsylvania avenue to the other.

Orange growers in California fear a hard winter because the squirrels are wearing heavier fur than ever before, but these growers should cheer up, for the motion picture actresses at Hollywood are wearing less than ever.

They will have a hard time on Judgment day, finding the soul of this American tourist who left \$38,500 in a Berlin taxi and gave the driver \$12 for returning it.

## BRIDGE PUZZLE

Number Two  
S—J  
H—None  
D—None  
C—4  
and figure out how you would solve this puzzle; then look at the solution and see if you have done it right. There is only one way in which North and South can take all three tricks. Can you find it?

The Solution  
THIS is a problem where it is plainly not advisable to lead trumps.

South leads the ace of clubs, and then his small heart, which North trumps. South's high king of trumps will then win the last trick.

It is interesting to note, despite the apparent simplicity of this problem, that if South had led his heart at the first trick, with North trumping it, West would have discarded his queen of clubs. Then North's return lead of clubs would have been trumped by West, defeating the plan.

By Fabyan Mathey  
S—K  
H—3  
D—None  
C—A  
SAYES are trump and South has the lead. North and South must win all three tricks, against a perfect defense.

Put the cards on a table as shown in the diagram. Study each hand.

# KEEPING UP THE NEWS

BY LUDWELL DENNY  
(Copyright, Scripps-Howard Newspapers, 1928)  
WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—What the diplomats here are beginning to call among themselves "the campaign conspiracy of silence" on foreign policy has been broken, but not in a way to alarm anyone.

Charles Evans Hughes, who used to be secretary of state, devoted ten minutes to that subject in an hour's speech Monday night at St. Joseph, Mo.

Neither of the presidential candidates nor their star orators apparently consider the nation's foreign problems of sufficient importance to discuss, or at least not proper subjects for campaign discussion, it is pointed out.

There is much speculation here, especially among the foreign envoys whose business it is to report on the foreign attitude of parties and public, over the cause of this.

It is pointed out that the League of Nations was a campaign issue eight years ago, and the world court four years ago. Indeed a whole series of speeches by Hughes covering in detail a dozen foreign policies were outstanding features of the last campaign.

Why the change? THE campaign silence cannot be explained by a lack of foreign problems to talk about. Here, for instance, is a random list of such problems, all of vital and pressing importance:

The Kellogg anti-war pact. Recognition of Russia. Confession by Coolidge's "spokesman" of the failure of the president's plan to bring about cruiser limitation. The new alignment of Britain and France against the American naval program.

Occupation of Haiti and Nicaragua by United States Marines. Deadlock of the question whether the United States will adhere to the world court.

Militant opposition by a score of European and Latin American governments against our tariff law provisions permitting the president to raise rates and direct our exports to examine private books of foreign manufacturers.

Panama's refusal to ratify the so-called military alliance treaty with this government. Cuba's demand for wiping out the Platt amendment, which makes that country a virtual American protectorate. Porto Rico's "give us liberty, or give us death" cry for autonomy. The Virgin Islanders demand for citizenship rights. The Filipinos in dependence demand.

The new wave of European governments to obtain American debt reduction or cancellation. France's failure to ratify the debt funding agreement with us.

Great Britain's failure to renew our arbitration treaty. China's intention of throwing over the "unequal" treaties and American extrajurisdictional rights. The navy's new building program, ranging from 17 to 76 ships.

PUBLIC indifference cannot explain the campaign silence. Much of the last session of Congress was devoted to these subjects under a barrage of public memorials and letters unique in the memory of the oldest senators.

One explanation given is that Al Smith is not personally a student of foreign affairs. But it is answered that he has plenty of Democratic advisors, who are.

Another explanation is that so long as Hoover is not under pressure, he is not disposed to commit himself on such knotty questions.

Finally it is suggested that perhaps the government has arrived at a national foreign policy on which both parties and American and foreign experts such as Hoover and Hughes.

The similarity of the Latin American interventionist policy of the Wilson, Harding and Coolidge administrations; the bi-party original of the Dawes plan and present naval policy; and the recent congressional debates and votes on foreign issues—all are cited to prove that in foreign as in domestic questions the division is not between parties but between a majority "coalition" of both parties and a small minority of so-called progressive Republicans and Democrats.

## Daily Thoughts

But when thou doest aims let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth.—Matt. 6:3.

THE greatest grace of a gift, perhaps, is that it anticipates and admits of no return.—Longfellow.

Editor Times—Your editorial "Smith on Federal Economy" is indeed about as unfair as unexpected. We heard the speech, but until we had a chance to study it in text form withheld comment. However, at the time, it appeared to be shooting holes through G. O. P. mythical economy, if not mythical prosperity.

Watching this campaign very closely, I am sure Republican speakers and press were the first to attack the legitimate increase in the conduct of a revised government of New York state. The Times seems to regret this wonderful attack of Smith, in self-defense. Some one has said it "never had been attacked with the same figures before."

Is that not typical of Smith? Did he not use figures prepared by the government? If you will read speeches made in Congress during the last few years, you will learn that time and again this myth has been shot full of holes.

But what did Smith say in this speech? Read: "Real economy as applied to national affairs is not only prudent management and expenditures, but far-sighted planning, not only in the interests of the people today, but of those of the future. . . . It is fundamentally true that not a dollar should be wasted, it is true that no obligation or known want of the government should be postponed or hidden."

Why has not the administration admitted a natural increase? The people are fair and have sense enough to know the need of it. Smith is shaming fear and misrepresentation with courage and frankness. He answers trick statements with candor and facts.

Speaking of "engineer" We are told the organization of real engineers resent Hoover's claim to the order. Be that as it is—does it require an engineer to enforce the Volstead act? the judicial department? Now, Smith does not "boast of frankness," he pleads for it. Citizens know he personified this virtue.

There are those who belittle and misrepresent Smith on immigration. His acceptance speech says "the laws which limit immigration must be preserved in full force and effect," but he wants it changed to hold families and loved ones together, and also wants a basis of restriction more recent than the eighty-eight years ago. Why doesn't the government or big business make its budget on figures thirty-eight years old?

The Mississippi river appropriation bill is one of the greatest misrepresentations in recent years. Yet the editorial stand of twenty-six papers, "Hoover first, Smith second choice," will hold the record as an editorial paradox for years to come. You admit the exaggeration, and say "what of it?" Think of it. Surely the people should have both views.

M. D. W.