



The Indianapolis Times

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BOYD GURLEY, Editor. ROY W. HOWARD, President. FRANK G. MORRISON, Business Manager.
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"Give Light and the People Will Find Their Own Way."

Same Old Tricks

That the Leslie campaign is in the hands of the same forces and influences that gave the state Jackson and the statute of limitations becomes more apparent as the desperate methods to elect him are coming to light.

Out in the state Leslie tells the honest voters that he has nothing to do with the evil Indianapolis bosses and that they will have nothing to say if by mischance, he is elected.

In this city he rides in the sheriff's car, the sheriff being the understudy for Coffin and noted chiefly for his failure to arrest Stephenson.

Were that not enough, the attack which he made on Dailey, using Judge Anderson as authority, is to be renewed despite the fact that Anderson very promptly declared that the Leslie charge was untrue in every way and added adjectives in describing the Dailey record that were more than praise.

Not that Leslie has courage to repeat his libels, but the state committee announces that it will broadcast them next week over the radio, putting forward one of the undercover men to act as sponsor.

There can be little question as to whom the people will believe. It is not a question between Dailey and Leslie. It is the word of Leslie against Judge A. B. Anderson, and Indiana will have little difficulty in selecting its witness. No one ever doubted the veracity of the federal judge.

The whole Leslie campaign smacks of Stephensonism. The tricks are those the dragon taught the boys when he rode to his high eminence of dictator of the legislature of which Leslie was speaker.

Surely the people will not be fooled again into following advice for straight party tickets.

This is the year to give Indiana back her reputation, and the way to do it is to clean out the Statehouse and the Courthouse of all traces of Stephenson and Coffin.

A Whited Sepulcher

A League Against Alcoholism handout says—"Sweden is apparently on the verge of discarding the fiasco known as the Bratt system at the very time that misguided liquor propagandists are urging the adoption of this or some other similar system by the United States.

"That the Bratt system has failed commonly is recognized throughout Sweden. . . .

"Liquor smuggling and bootlegging have become . . . plagues. . . .

"The debauchery of youth, the increased home drinking, an dthe use of ardent spirits by women are among the factors which have aroused the people of Sweden. . . .

"Increasing drunkenness and crime have marked the Bratt system, while intoxication and lawlessness have decreased under American prohibition."

And so forth and so on.

Here is the truth: Since Sweden adopted the Bratt system of liquor control, consumption of ardent spirits has decreased nearly 40 per cent throughout the country and by approximately 50 per cent in Stockholm.

Crimes of violence have fallen off some 48 per cent in the nation as a whole and about 60 per cent in the capital and largest city.

"Among women and young people the improvement has been particularly marked," says Acting Police Chief Erik Hagberg of Stockholm, who should know. "If we let 100 represent the index figure for average drunkenness among women during the three years prior to the adoption of the Bratt system, the figure now has fallen to 32, while for young people—between 15 and 20—the decrease in indicated drunkenness is from 100 to 17."

During the last year there appears to have been a slight setback in these last figures, due, Dr. Bratt believes, to increased prosperity in the land. Parenthetically, it may be remarked in this connection, that the difference between Sweden and us is she admits these things and looks for a remedy, while we admit nothing and allow the abuses to go on.

But it is the general trend over a period of years that counts, not just the figures for any one year. Waves roll in and waves roll out with each passing minute, yet slowly but surely the ocean's tides rise or fall as the hours go by. And so must tides be measured.

Liquor smuggling and bootlegging in Sweden, Hallgren declares, is negligible, whereas in prohibition Finland, just across the Baltic they have gotten entirely out of hand, while crime of all sorts is increasing. Is it "commonly recognized in Sweden that the Bratt system has failed," as asserted in the handout? The answer is emphatically no.

In 1909 a plebiscite on prohibition in Sweden resulted in 1,800,000 votes being cast in favor of it and only 20,000 against. In 1922 a similar vote showed only 889,000 in favor of prohibition with 924,000 against. In other words, after the Bratt system was adopted, some 900,000 prohibitionists were converted by its merits. That certainly does not look like failure.

As for the "debauchery of youth, drunkenness and crime" in Sweden, the above figures speak for themselves where there is an open mind. On the other hand, it is well known that in the United States things have become a national scandal. On this point, however, it is useless to insist, since it always is futile to argue that two and two make four. Either one sees it or one doesn't.

Drunkenness is a great evil. All are agreed on that. But blinding ourselves to the plain facts in the case will not cure it.

After all, what are we trying to do? Make our country really and truly temperate or set up a whited sepulcher and worship before it, while shutting our eyes and ears to the debauchery, crime, vice, corruption, graft, bootlegging, hijacking, moonshining, smuggling, racketeering, bribery, outlaws and murder that are going on behind it?

To pursue this latter course is not only hypocritical, but it betrays our boys and girls, men and women, government and society into the hands of a vicious underworld for the sake of appearances only.

The Wall Street Journal's Alarm

The Wall Street Journal has taken the Scripps-Howard papers to task for maintaining that the power industry is a proper subject for federal investigation and that the Electric Bond and Share Company should have furnished information sought from it by the federal trade commission. In doing

so it makes a number of remarkable statements about the investigation.

"The Electric Bond and Share Company has not objected to being investigated," says the Journal.

But, it continues, in horror, "the federal trade commission demanded access to all files of utility companies, regardless of whether they contained evidence pertinent to the declared objects of the investigation and regardless of the private and confidential character of much of the company's correspondence."

And in protesting, the Journal says, the company has "raised an issue of fundamental importance—whether the constitution protects corporations and their stockholders from the prying eyes of a federal agency."

The record of the federal trade commission proceedings shows that information sought from the Electric Bond and Share Company has followed with strict fidelity lines laid down by the United States senate in directing investigation of public utility holding companies.

In practically every instance, questions put by Chief Counsel Robert E. Healy have followed the exact wording of the Senate resolution.

Under this it was made mandatory for the commission to find out and report on these things: Growth of the capital assets and liabilities of public utility corporations doing an interstate business; details concerning their security issues; extent to which they control subsidiary companies; services rendered by holding companies and the amount of payment they receive; and the value or detriment to the public of such holding companies.

It was questions about these matters, declared pertinent by Commissioner E. C. McCulloch, that officers of the Electric Bond and Share Company refused to answer, not "private, confidential" details of business. If that is not objecting to investigation, we should like to hear the Wall Street Journal explain why it is not.

No information has been sought of the Electric Bond and Share, largest of the holding companies, which state regulatory bodies do not legally obtain from local utility companies. No attempt has been made to get evidence which would harm the companies, their clients and stockholders, any more than state regulation harms the clients and stockholders of local companies.

Until this information is obtained by a federal authority and steps taken to provide regulation for interstate power business, this great monopoly of a natural resource is practically out of public control.

The power industry is going to fight federal regulation as it fought state regulation. Its change of front on that issue should be convincing evidence that it can, at times, be mistaken and that legitimate business will not be harmed in any respect when this inevitable step forward is taken.

Lindbergh has been given an automobile driver's license in New York state. Nothing's too dangerous for that fellow.

Girls, when in doubt ask him if he drinks—if he doesn't he's a bootlegger.

Mussolini told the Italian editors the other day that the Italian press is the freest in the world. Can it be that Il Duce never has read a tabloid story of a divorce suit?

A driverless car injured eleven people the other day. Just think how many it might have hurt if it had a driver!

A New York gangster was buried the other day in a \$10,000 casket. He must have been one of the lesser satellites.

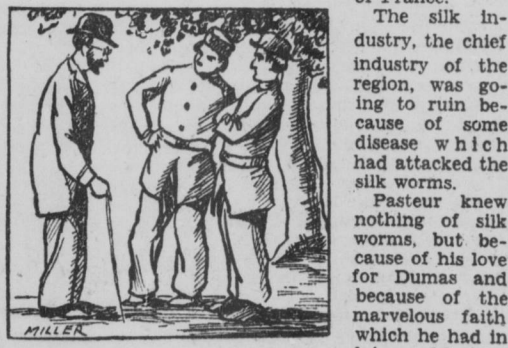
David Dietz on Science

Futile Months of Work

No. 192

PASTEUR was showing to the world how the man of science could fit into a brand-new role. For Pasteur had become the national savior. He had saved the wine industry of France by devising the process now known in his honor as pasteurization.

He was to continue to play this role. One day, his old professor of chemistry, Dumas, the man who had first awakened his interest in scientific research, came to him. Dumas hailed from the south of France.



The silk industry, the chief industry of the region, was going to ruin because of some disease which had attacked the silkworms. Pasteur knew nothing of silk worms, but because of his love for Dumas and because of the marvelous faith which he had in himself, he agreed to undertake the task.

Pasteur found that the silk worms were being attacked by some disease which caused little black spots to appear all over them. Inside the sick worms he found, with the aid of the microscope, tiny little globules.

The silkworm starts in life as an egg which hatches into the worm. In time the worm spins a cocoon from which it emerges as a moth, the moth lays the eggs which start the cycle again.

Pasteur soon thought he had solved the problem. He advised the farmers to dissect the moth which had laid the eggs and examine its belly under the microscope. If the microscope showed the little globules, which were evidence of the disease, they were to destroy the eggs.

If no evidence of disease were present, they were to allow the eggs to hatch.

The farmers protested that they could not use microscopes. Pasteur and his assistants had to teach them how to do it.

Finally in desperation, they agreed to try it. But when the next spring came around things turned out very badly. Instead of healthy worms hatching from the eggs, as Pasteur predicted they would, the majority of the worms were diseased.

These were trying days for Pasteur. Many of the farmers were furiously angry at him, though he had only done his best to help them. Others laughed at him, but their laughter was tinged with bitterness.

But Pasteur was not ready to give up. He turned to his experiments with new vigor. He was positive that he was on the right track and that he would win. But experiment after experiment went wrong and after futile months of hard work he began to become discouraged.

Then one of his assistants saved the day. How he did it will be told Monday.

TRACY

M. E.

SAYS:

"Politicians Tell Us Prosperity Is Due to Their Work and That if Anything Is Changed We Shall Lose It. . . . But Prosperity Is Due to Nothing So Distinctly as Change."

BUSINESS not only continues to be good, but grows better. This is contrary to both precedent and expectation. Tradition has taught us to look for bad times in presidential years.

Last spring found most people in the mood to hedge. It was quite beyond their conception to suppose that stocks, profits and the gross turnover could be up to the average of the last few years. On every hand one heard predictions of curtailed trade and market slumps, but the result has more than spoiled them.

Stocks have gone higher and higher. Notwithstanding the advance in interest rates, brokers loans have reached an amount never before recorded. According to Thursday's statement, they now total \$4,772,000,000, which represents an increase of \$107,000,000 within a week and one of \$1,328,000 over what they were at this time last year.

No Effect on Business

General Motors reports a profit of more than \$240,000,000 during the last nine months, and a bigger sale of cars than it has made in any previous year.

This profit, which will exceed \$300,000,000 for the year if present rates of earnings are maintained, is the largest, with one exception, ever reported by an American industry.

In 1918 United States Steel and several other corporations in this country had reached a point where they not only took in more revenue, but made more money than is required to run some of our largest states.

Pennsylvania, for instance, has an annual budget of about \$125,000,000, Texas one of about \$85,000,000 and Ohio one of about \$50,000,000.

Food, wealth, mass production, sound financial management, and, above all else, a well-designed banking system have made business immune to the effect of political campaigns.

Business Elastic

It is commonly supposed that business depends on routine production. That is one reason why people hold the idea that politics is bound to interfere with it. Because politics represents something of an innovation in their own lives, interrupts their ordinary train of thought and distracts their attention, they assume that it must have the same effect on business.

To begin with, business, especially in this day and generation, depends less on routine production than ever before. It has benefited just as much by inventions and improvements as the rest of us. Every time a new device is discovered, new machines have to be constructed to turn it out, new corporations have to be formed to exploit it and new salesmen have to be put on the road to sell it.

Within the last twenty-five years the automobile industry has grown from a few small scattered factories to one of the largest enterprises. Fifty years ago people regarded electric power as little better than a doubtful experiment, but today it has attained a predominating position.

A hundred and one things which we have come to feel we can not get along without were unobtainable only a few years back. Inventing them, making them and selling them is what has expanded business.

Tomorrow's Fortunes

Our next great adventure is the development of radio and aviation. Twenty-five years hence they, too, will rank among our greatest industries. The man is blind who can not foresee this. We are moving into just such an era of development and expansion as was brought on by the railroad, the dynamo and the automotive vehicle.

Our children, when they have reached middle life, will regard the airplane in the same familiar, commonplace way that we regard the automobile, and if they are smart, will be making just as much money out of it.

Change Means Prosperity

Politicians continue to tell us that our prosperity is due to their work, and that if anything is changed we are likely to lose it.

As a matter of common sense, our prosperity is due to nothing so distinctly as change—change of style, change of custom, change of method which creates new markets, makes room for new enterprises and develops new fields of employment.

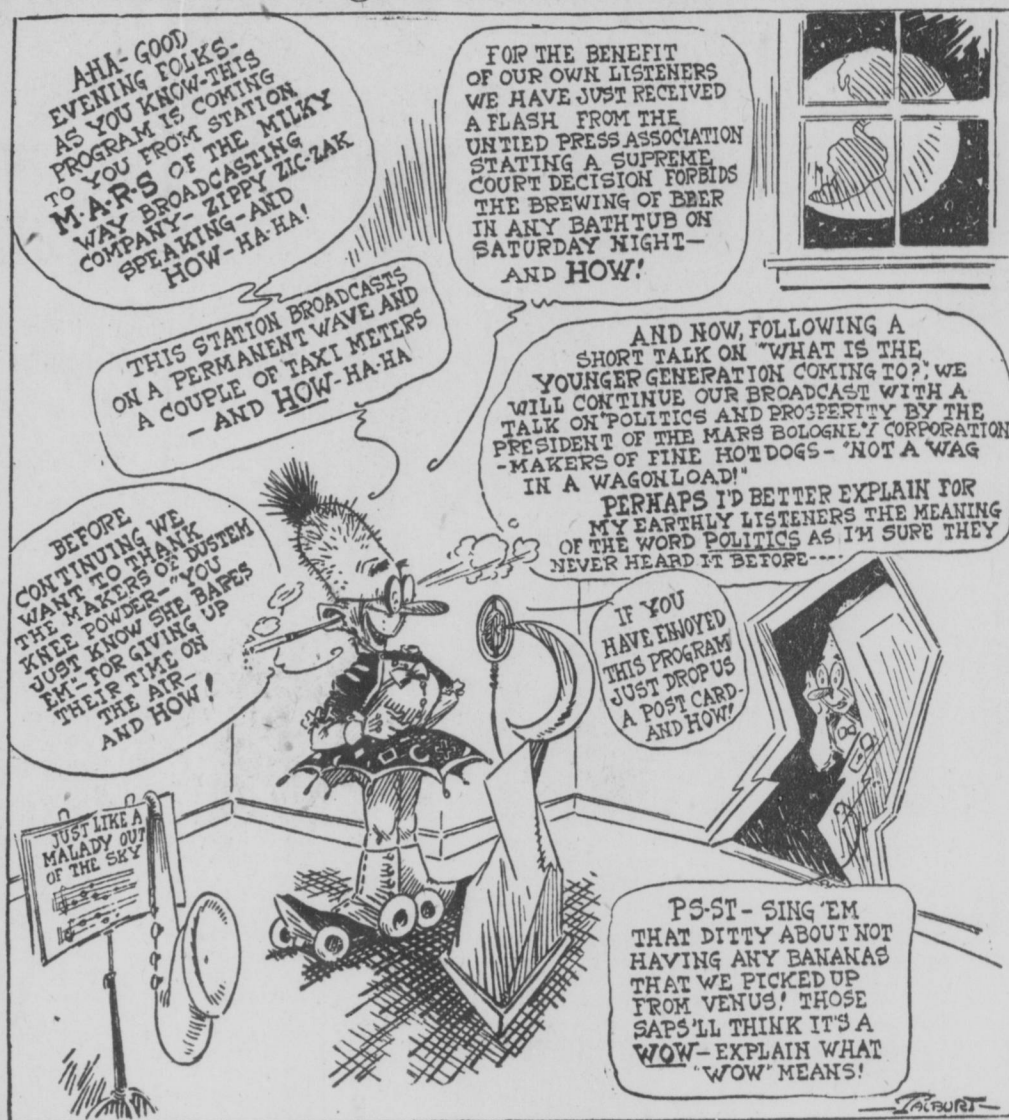
What is more, we shall stop being as well off as we are the moment we interfere with the process of change and improvement.

Same Old Farms

The weakest spot in America is the spot where there has been the least change—the farm. Agriculture has not profited as it should through our increased knowledge of finance, organization, systematic distribution, credit extension and mass production.

There is not a trade or profession in this country that remains any where nearly so similar to what it used to be as farming. "People of the soil" are the only ones who feel lost if they were to come back and try their hands at plumbing, steel erecting or electric wiring, but they could do a pretty good job in the potato patch. Also, they could do a pretty good job in acting as loan sharks, middlemen and brokers for Farmer John.

Now That England Is in Touch With Mars



DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

Study Mortality of Train Dispatchers

BY DR. MORRIS FISHBEIN

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

THE train dispatcher's job is a trying one. Working for eight hours under a high tension and with a maximum of responsibility, he is under almost continuous mental strain.

His work includes familiarization with all bulletins issued from the superintendent's office, changes in the time-table, changes in orders, changes in track construction, preparation of reports, the reporting of trains and emergencies.

He is supposed to watch the weather to issue instructions to train crews and to observe the activities of the trainmen to make certain that they have the proper hours of work and rest.

The train dispatchers have begun to think that their cases have been overlooked and to assemble information relative to industrial conditions and their effects on health.

In a period of ten years there were 359 deaths among 3,500 train dispatchers and the average age at death was 50 years, somewhat below the average of other workers.

The causes of deaths seem to parallel closely those of the general public, including 76 deaths from heart disease, 43 from apoplexy or similar conditions associated with high blood pressure, 31 from pneumonia, 31 from influenza, 23 from tuberculosis, etc.

Nevertheless, the responsibility resting on train dispatchers is such that their physical health is a matter of interest to the public generally.

Certainly they, as well as all other railroad employees should be given a periodic examination so that the insidious onset of disease may not result in sudden failure of health which will mean death not only to the individual concerned, but perhaps to hundreds of persons depending on his physical and mental condition.

Incidentally one of the sad aspects of the matter is that the train dispatchers' magazine, which is devoted to the interests of this trade, contains in a recent issue some four pages of utter pishposh regarding nutrition, promoting the views of faddists and contrary to established fact in this field.

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And the only way to ring that curtain down is to defeat every candidate on every ticket who owes his nomination to the remnants of that pestilence which wrought a havoc in the Hoosier commonwealth, like unto the plagues of Egypt!

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