



# The Indianapolis Times

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BOYD GURLEY,  
Editor.

ROY W. HOWARD,  
President.

FRANK G. MORRISON,  
Business Manager.

PHONE—RILEY 5551

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

## A Vote for Indiana

Of far more importance to the citizens of this state than the national election, is the outcome in Indiana.

It is more important for a number of reasons. In the first place the people of Indiana will not determine the result in the nation, if the trained observers of all parties and of independent minds are correct. They unite in declaring that the election of Herbert Hoover is foregone and that he will have so many electoral votes that he would not need Indiana. And there are few who believe that any final effort on the part of Democrats could take the Indiana vote away from him.

But the people of Indiana can change their own government from one of apology, disgrace and shame to pride and decency.

With an arrogance and hardness beyond belief, pleaders for the Republican machine, speaking through Senator Watson, declare that the indictment of five or six men means nothing at all and ask for a continuation of the machine.

This newspaper has something to do with the revelations of corruption. It exposed the crimes and the corruption for one reason and only one reason. That was in the belief that the people of Indiana are honest and decent and hate corruption and crime.

It engaged in its work in the firm belief that the people when they discovered how they had been tricked and fooled and outraged would save themselves from any repetitions.

The test comes Tuesday when the voters will have their chance to either continue or destroy the machine headed by Boss Coffin and working through the same old crowd that gave Stephensonism his power and his dictatorship.

Indiana has been shamed. It has a Governor who drew a laugh from the nation when he explained the \$2,500 check received from Stephenson by saying that it was the price of a riding horse.

He drew from the state the deep and everlasting contempt of all good citizens when, after evidence had been presented to a jury that he had tried to bribe Warren T. McCray, he pleaded the statute of limitations.

Two years ago Clyde Walb was shouting in almost the same language now used for the machine, his denunciation of The Times and his declaration that there were no scandals.

Walb is now in the penitentiary for crimes he was committing at the very time he was protesting the virtue of the machine of which he was the nominal head.

In this county and district Boss Coffin, indicted with Jackson, is the head of the party. He is the master of the machine and is reaching out to the state for power. He is the sponsor here for Leslie.

Last spring there was a concerted demand from Republicans for a house cleaning. The primaries came. The house was not cleaned. The convention which named Leslie was in the hands of the same powers and influences which had given Jackson and Coffin their grip upon affairs.

What would you say, if on Wednesday, you discovered that the state is still in the hands of the gang which has run things so badly?

What would be the reputation of Indiana elsewhere, and, more important still, what confidence would you have in your own government, if the machine triumphs?

This is the one time when there is every reason to cast a vote for Indiana—for Dailey for Governor, for Stump to get rid of Robinson of the "birds of a feather" fame, of all those who have disgraced and outraged the decent citizenship of the state.

Will you clean up or cover up?

## Ludlow, of Course

It is inconceivable that there should be any hesitation on the part of any citizen, Republican or Democrat, in voting for Louis Ludlow for Congress from this district.

Congressman Uppike is the product of Stephensonism. Out of the Black Boxes came the written contract he gave to the life term, promising to relay to the President the demands of Stephenson for patronage. The grand jury lamented the fact that the statute of limitations prevented an indictment for this gross violation of not only law but decency.

Uppike is the protégé of Boss Coffin. He depends upon Coffin for his election.

Ludlow, with many years experience at Washington as a correspondent, would give dignity to the Indianapolis district. It is significant that no Republican orator or newspaper has dared to ask for votes for Uppike. If he wins, it will be by indifference and neglect of the voters to cast a ballot for the good name of the city.

Ludlow is all that a congressman should be. Uppike wrote his own estimate of himself into his contract with the former dragon.

## Hoover and Latin America

Senator Borah predicts a new era in our Latin American relations, following the election of Herbert Hoover.

This newspaper fully shares the belief that there probably is no man in the United States who more thoroughly understands the advantage of having neighbors like Canada than does Herbert Hoover.

Canada has a population of only 10,000,000. Yet last year she bought from us \$836,000,000 worth of goods. She was second on the list of our foreign cus-

tomers, narrowly missing first place. On the other hand, Mexico, with a population of 15,000,000, bought only \$109,000,000 worth of our goods.

The reason is simple. The Canadian standard of living is far higher than the Mexican standard, which conditions have held down to a minimum bordering on want. This is reason No. 1. Reason No. 2 is that our relations with Canada are cordial and serene, whereas our relations with Mexico long have been disturbed notoriously by friction.

In 1927 Canada increased her purchases from us by \$97,000,000 over 1926. During the same period Mexico decreased hers by \$24,000,000. It was during that year that Mexican-American relations were at their worst, at times bordering on war.

We now are selling about as much to Canada as to the entire twenty republics of Latin America, though their inhabitants aggregate ten times the population of our northern neighbor. During 1927 our Latin American trade was 3 per cent less than in 1926, the slump coinciding with a wave of anti-American feeling resulting from our difficulties with Mexico and Nicaragua.

A policy of friendship and co-operation on our part which will tend to boost the standard of living in Latin America, can not fail to yield a return to the United States in direct proportion to the improvement. Canada's per capita purchases from us last year amounted to \$83.60. Mexico's amounted to only \$7. On a Canadian basis, Mexicans would have bought some \$1,250,000,000 worth of our products instead of a mere \$109,000,000 worth.

With all Latin America on a Canadian basis, our exports to that region would foot up to more than \$8,000,000,000, or nearly twice our present total exports to the entire world.

An American policy which permits a few of our citizens to exploit the 100,000,000 Latin Americans at the expense of Latin American progress reacts against the prosperity of our country as a whole.

A policy which acts to prevent Latin Americans attaining higher standards of living and purchasing power is a barrier in the pathway of our own prosperity.

No one knows these things better than Herbert Hoover.

## Voteless Washington

More than 30,000,000 American citizens tomorrow will go to the polls to vote for a President and other officials who will conduct the government at Washington, but those who live in the capital city itself will not be among those voting.

Aside from their interest in the next President, Washington taxpayers are interested particularly in the personnel of the next congress, because congress, it happens, also is the city council for Washington.

It is a strange situation which prevails in Washington. Here are a people who live in the shadows of the White House and the capitol. They probably know more about the government, per capita, than any similar group of people in the United States, but they have no voice in that government.

They are merely the "wards of the government"—they live in the "federal district" and are prohibited from exercising the most precious right of citizenship. They are the only persons in the United States who in their experience "taxation without representation."

Regardless of who is elected, it is hoped that the next President and the next congress will take steps to remedy this situation.

An opera leader says grand opera is gradually being Americanized by the employment of more and more singers born in this country. They may be native born, but it's wonderful the way they disguise it when they get a chance at an aria.

One way mother might get daughter to listen when she calls for her to help with the dishes is offered here free—place a large automobile horn under the sink and honk at stated times.

Well, winter is almost here, and if it will convince some people they ought to pull up their socks, we're for it.

David Dietz on Science

## Lister Visits U. S.

No. 139

LISTER began the brilliant experiments which brought about the revolution in surgery by repeating one of Pasteur's experiments.

The surgeons of the day said that the infections which followed the treatment of compound fractures and many operations were caused by the oxygen of the air and therefore could not be prevented.

Lister, following Pasteur's suggestion, believed that they were due to microbes. So Lister placed some organic matter in a flask with a glass tube extending from the neck. The tube was bent downward so that air could enter it, but particles of dust falling through the air could not get in.

If the surgeons of the day were correct, decomposition should have set in. But no decomposition took place.

It was about 1867 when Lister performed this experiment.

In 1869 Lister went to Edinburgh and here he perfected his methods of antiseptic surgery.

He first employed carbolic acid as an antiseptic, but later found it desirable to develop dilute solutions. He also instituted a method of having the air continuously sprayed with a weak solution of carbolic acid while an operation was in progress.

Later he abandoned this, experiments having demonstrated that the microbes which might be in the air could be disregarded as long as instruments, dressings and so on were properly sterilized.

British surgeons were slow to adopt Lister's methods.

They found their first acceptance in Germany and when Lister visited Munich and Leipzig in 1875 he was given tremendous ovations.

The French surgeons followed the Germans in the adoption of his methods.

Not much attention was paid to Lister's work in the United States until 1876, when Lister paid a visit to the International Medical congress held in Philadelphia in connection with the centennial exhibition.

The first surgeon in Philadelphia to adopt Lister's methods was Dr. W. W. Keen.

"For me, it changed surgery from purgatory to heaven," Dr. Keen said on a later occasion.

## KEEPING UP

With

## THE NEWS

BY LUDWELL DENNY

(Copyright, Scripps-Howard Newspapers, 1928)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—Hoover will win. Only a political miracle can elect Smith. The chance of such a miracle is less than 1 to 5, the Wall Street odds.

Hoover's probable electoral vote is more than 300. His minimum is 275, or nine more than a winning majority.

Granting Smith doubtful New York, he has only 171 votes. Of the eighty-five remaining close electoral votes he is not apt to break better than even.

Major campaign factors are:  
Solid South—Remaining Democratic, despite Klan and Anti-Saloon League.

Atlantic Seaboard—Wet and Catholic vote may throw New York, Massachusetts and Rhode Island to Smith.

Middle West—Remaining Republican, as dry Protestant vote offsets farm revolt.

Pacific Coast—Hoover in a walk-away.

Hoover States (Electoral Total, 275)—California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, Wyoming.

Smith States (Electoral Total, 171)—Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia.

Doubtful States (Electoral Total, 85)—Of which Smith probably will not get more than half. Arizona, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, Rhode Island, Wisconsin.

Situation by States:  
Alabama (12)—Senator Heflin and Klan fail to overcome Democratic tradition.

Arizona (3)—Even money. Al aided by strong state ticket.

Arkansas (9)—Best Democratic organization in years more than offsets small Hoover minority gains. Robinson's home.

Colorado (6)—Hoover by a hair, thanks to sugar tariff and religion.

Connecticut (7)—Hoover by reduced plurality, Smith carrying cities. Efficient G. O. P. machine tariff issue and Protestant sectarianism in rural districts expected to overcome Al's wet vote.

Delaware (3)—Better organization; turned tide to Hoover.

Florida (6)—Hoover will poll biggest Republican vote ever, but his lead in small "northern" towns not expected to upset state Democratic habit. Smith strong in Jacksonville and Miami.

Georgia (14)—Senator George and Democratic press prevent puny bolt to Hoover.

Idaho (4)—Borah brings home the bacon for Hoover.

Illinois (29)—Smith's hopes died with Boss Brennan. Smith leads in Chicago and other cities through wet and foreign vote. Republican factional fight. Hoover has safe lead in country regions, despite Lowden's aloofness and large Democratic farm funds.

Indiana (13)—Usual Republican plurality reduced by G. O. P. state scandals, discredited Klan and dry leaders, and strong Democratic gubernatorial candidate.

Iowa (13)—Republican organization and tradition defeat farm revolt.

Kansas (10)—Same as Iowa, plus Curtis home.

Kentucky (13)—A 6 to 5 Hoover; proposition in a grand mixup of race, religion, liquor and railroad rates.

Louisiana (10)—More Democratic than most of solid South.

Maine (6)—Hoover by 70,000 or more.

Maryland (8)—Recently for Smith, but now an even bet. Al must carry wet Baltimore by 30,000 to overcome Hoover's dry Protestant habit. State Democratic Senator Bruce a Smith liability.

Massachusetts (18)—Close, but worth a Smith guess. Al's assets include Dave Walsh, textile depression, and large Catholic wet foreign vote which is not confined to Boston.

Michigan (15)—More Republican than Hoover.

Minnesota (12)—Hoover winning with extra session of congress pledge. Al's strength limited to St. Paul.

Mississippi (10)—Democrats early checking minority Hoover movement by raising race issue.

Missouri (18)—Closest state in union. Hoover's chances better since Nagel and Houghton pulled back some of Smith's German-American vote. Hoover must hold Ohio's plurality in wet St. Louis under 30,000 to win state.

Montana (4)—Another close one. Senator Wheeler's race giving Smith a slight edge.

Nebraska (8)—Smith's chance slim, though Senator Norris' swing away from Hoover conceivably may put state in Democratic column.

Nevada (3)—Hoover's lead nothing to brag about. Senator Pittman going strong for Democrats.

New Hampshire (6)—Happy which banishes initial Republican fears.

New Jersey (14)—An original Smith wet state where Hoover's chance is now 2 to 1. Boss Hague's refusal to testify in election investigation hurting Al with independent voters.

New Mexico (3)—Doubtful. Leaning to Hoover.

New York (45)—Betting even. Smith is a good guess. Hoover's only chance is to hold Al's home lead in New York city to 500,000 or less, which will be difficult.

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## Head or Tail?



DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

## Medicine Studies Inherited Headache

BY DR. MORRIS FISHBEN

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

MIGRAINE is defined as any headache beginning in early life and recurring over a long period of years without any discoverable change in the human body, and without any effect on the general state of health.

These headaches are usually in the front of the head and are sometimes accompanied by nausea and vomiting, soreness of the eyes and scalp, and similar symptoms.

For many years numerous physicians have insisted that such headaches had a definite hereditary aspect; namely, they seemed to occur in families and a certain percentage of all of the children in succeeding generations suffered.

It has been urged that women suffer more from such headaches than do men, and that in addition to having some relationship to body structure, they might be associated with sensitivity to certain substances in the diet.

More recent investigations have indicated that men and women are afflicted in about equal numbers, and that laborers suffer just about as often as do brain workers.

A study just completed by W. Allan involved numerous families in which such headaches occurred in a considerable number of the members.

For instance, in 56 families in which both parents had headaches of this type, and in which there were 318 children, 240 of the children had similar headaches, 48 did not, and the remainder included

children so young that it was impossible to determine.

In 141 families in which one parent had such headaches and one did not, in which there were 750 children, 342 had headaches and 217 did not.

In 98 families in which neither of the parents had migraine and which contained 485 children, 18 of the children had migraine.

Thus where both parents have headaches, 83.3 per cent of the children were afflicted; where one parent has headaches, 61 per cent were afflicted, and where neither parent had headaches, 18 per cent were afflicted.

Dr. Allan is convinced that the evidence resulting from his experiments indicates that headaches of the migraine type are inherited and that it is correlated with Mendelian character.

When one reads that a collector recently paid \$20,000 for a copy of the first published work of Edgar Allan Poe, he thinks how Poe would have appreciated a square meal in his declining days.

The trouble with fame is that they usually tie a can to a fellow until he dies, then tie a crown to his tombstone.

One bowl of good vegetable soup while you're here is worth more than a mob of marble statues after you're gone.

Miss Dora Maxwell of Indianapolis just has had herself made over into a Hindu.

We are sorry to lose Dora, but the number of crooked politicians she has rubbed up against in Indianapolis is enough to drive a poor girl to anything.

But the Hindus would get a lot more of our folks to join their church if they would let them jump into the garbage can here, instead of making them come clear to India to jump into the Ganges.

The garbage can is just as sacred as the Ganges and much more sanitary.

Mrs. John Fletcher of San Francisco, who has gone to Africa to hunt lions, has taken her evening clothes along, saying that one must impress the natives by superiority to hold them in subjection.

But the chances are that when she gets on her formal rags the display will be so like that of the natives the effect will be utterly lost.

Editor Times—A man cannot explain in a few words why he arrives at certain conclusions and tell where he stands today in regard to being wet or dry. As a matter of fact, there are three groups, for some are most. Some of us are "for temperance" and may be as willing to let "the other fellow" use mild fermented drinks as we are willing to let him use tobacco—provided he does not blow his smoke in our face, especially in a closed room.

It is the individual that goes to extremes who becomes a nuisance and creates "problems." And as to the women smoking—well, some require sedation, perhaps as much as the men folks.

I myself have no fear of a return of the old-time saloon, no more than I have of pigs and cows and

ox teams reappearing on our paved streets. Is it not true that we are becoming less and less tolerant of backward conditions?

When our cities clean up properly, when clean streets and clean homes displace crime-breeding slums, then the question, when to drink, will solve itself as readily as the question, what amount of alcohol is permissible in fermented drinks?

Those who go to extremes are the relatively few who use distilled spirits, the few for whom laws and ordinances are and must be enacted under an increasingly complex civilization, with problems of which our grandparents knew nothing.

Today I am more firmly than ever convinced of the need of a federal commission of wise scope, and shall I add in the same breath that I believe Mr. Hoover is the type of man to see the need for such a commission—and therefore he will get my vote. ROBERT HESSLER.

## 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 300 words will receive preference.

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## TRACY

SAYS:

"Bryan Lost and so Will Governor Smith."

GOVERNOR SMITH feels hurt. Hoover has refused to row with him. He cannot understand it. What are campaigns for if not argument, and who should do the arguing if not the candidates?

William Jennings Bryan felt the same back in '96. From June to November he made the country ring with howls for a debate, but to no purpose. Major McKinley simply would not budge from that front porch.

Like Governor Smith, Bryan regarded debate as the essence of politics, as the only excuse for campaigns, as the exclusive channel for information. Governor Smith, when he found he could not get his opponent into the ring, put on a splendid one-man exhibition of shadow boxing.

Bryan lost, and so will Governor Smith. What's the answer? If arguing counts for so much, why don't the arguers win?

## The People Know

Nine-tenths of the people in this country can read and write. They buy 33,000,000 newspapers every day. Besides that, they buy an incalculable number of books. Besides that, they get an incalculable number of speeches and pamphlets from their congressmen. Besides that, probably one-half of them have access to radio sets.

Under such circumstances, it seems fair to assume that the people are pretty well acquainted with what goes on, that while they do not always get into details, they keep in sufficiently close touch with an administration to know whether they want any more of it. Professional politicians, however, won't admit anything of the kind. According to their idea, the public never does, and never could make up its mind intelligently, without their valuable services on the stump.

## Campaign Wasted Effort

Right after his appointment as chairman of the Democratic national committee, John J. Raskob made the prediction that Governor Smith would get 377 electoral votes. Now he places the number at 402. According to his own estimates, there has not been much of a change in the campaign. For every vote that has been won, there has been a vote that has been lost.

While I can not agree with Raskob in either of his forecasts, I do agree with their implication that no considerable change has taken place.

This election has not been won or lost by the campaign. For every mind that has been changed, 100 were made up beyond change right after the conventions. The result will be little different from what it would have been had the vote been taken last July.

## Al the Issue