



The Indianapolis Times

(A SCRIPPS-HOWARD NEWSPAPER)
Owned and published daily (except Sunday) 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.

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PHONE—RILEY 6351. MONDAY, NOV. 5, 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."

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 had 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 Updike 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.

Updike is the protege 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 or newspaper has dared to ask for votes for Updike. If he wins, it will be by indifference and neglect of the voters to cast a ballot for the good men of the city.

Ludlow is all that a congressman should be. Updike 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-

KEEPING UP With THE NEWS

BY LUDWELL DENNY
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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 added a 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 ticket issue and Protestant sectarianism in rural districts expected to overcome Al's wet vote.

Delaware (3)—Better organization, turned 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 sole lead in country regions, despite Lowden's aloofness and large Democratic farm funds.

Indiana (15)—Usual Republican political 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 position 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 it at Baltimore by 30,000 to overcome Hoover's dry Protestant country vote. 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 vote foreign to which is not confined to Boston.

Michigan (15)—More Republican than Hoover.

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

Mississippi (10)—Democrats early checked 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 Al'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.

Montana (4)—Smith's swing away from Hoover conceivably may put state in Democratic column.

Hoover's extra-session-of-congress pledge helped, as does prohibition.

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

New Hampshire (4)—Senator Moses is 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. Franklin Roosevelt, running for Governor with Al, should help him in G. O. P. upstate strongholds. One million increase in registration makes prediction futile.

North Carolina (12)—Hoover thinks he has a chance, but probably not. Senator Simon bolt and religion hurt Al, but Josephus Daniels, tradition, and race issue help him. Hoover strength in new industrial centers.

North Dakota (5)—Senator Nye and other progressives apparently



DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

Medicine Studies Inherited Headache

BY DR. MORRIS FISHBEIN

Editor, *Journal of the American Medical Association* and *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 have a definite hereditary aspect; namely, they seemed to occur in families and a certain percentage of all of the children in succeeding generations suffered.

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