

STATE INDUSTRY LINING UP FOR DRIVE OF NRA

Business Leaders Send in Pledges of Complete Co-Operation.

(Continued From Page One)

Indianapolis has fallen into line for the war on the depression.

Marion County Bankers' Association telegraphed President Roosevelt today, expressing approval of the contemplated relief of the nation under the national recovery act. The association pledged "support, complete accord and co-operation."

Edward Springer of the Atkins Savings and Loan Association and F. C. Weber of the Peoples Mutual Savings and Loan Association announced that they have joined the move to bring 11,442 building and loan associations throughout the country into line with the President's recovery program.

Real Silk Hosiery mills of Indianapolis notified President Roosevelt today that their firm had adopted the forty-hour week and agreed to the provisional code adopted by hosiery manufacturers, according to announcement by G. A. E. Royman, president.

Lumbermen to Meet

Retail lumber dealers of Indianapolis will meet Friday to discuss a code to be submitted to the local recovery council. R. S. Foster of the Foster Lumber Company, 1700 Kentucky avenue, announced that his firm had adopted the short working week, in compliance with the national recovery act.

A code of fair competition was submitted to more than 200 Indiana restaurant owners meeting at the Severin Wednesday. W. S. Akin, executive secretary of the Restaurant Association, acted as temporary chairman.

Urga store owners, numbering approximately 100, have passed a resolution, pledging full co-operation to the recovery campaign, and agreeing to display the eagle emblem in all their stores.

Six Named on Board

A district recovery board composed of six prominent citizens of Indiana was recommended to President Roosevelt Wednesday by Senator Frederick Van Nuys.

Members of the board, to serve without pay as a unit in the national campaign for economic recovery, will meet with Governor Paul V. McNutt, following the President's approval, and then will function under orders from General Hugh S. Johnson, recovery administrator.

The proposed board includes: William J. Mooney, wholesale drug list, Indianapolis; Vincent Bendix, manufacturer, South Bend; Irving Lemaux, banker, Indianapolis; Alex Gordon, labor representative, Indianapolis; Lewis A. Taylor, vice-president Indiana Farm Bureau, Princeton; L. F. Shuttleworth, state president Associated Retailers of Indiana; George A. Ball, manufacturer, Muncie.

State Council Stated

Later, a state recovery council, similar to the recently appointed Indianapolis recovery council, will be named. Heads of civic organizations throughout Indiana will serve on that body as ex-officio members.

Let G. Ellingham of Ft. Wayne, Charles B. Semmers of Indianapolis, and John Dyer of Vincennes were named for Indiana Wednesday as members of a state advisory board under the emergency administration of public works.

No public works program for Indiana will meet with approval until it has been passed by the three-man board appointed for the state by the President.

Indianapolis housewives, assembled in Brookside park Wednesday night, heard Paul C. West, president of the Indianapolis Federation of Civic Clubs, urge the audience of more than 1,200 to buy only from business establishments that announce co-operation with the recovery act.

Protect Your Skin with Cuticura

Use the Soap every day and see how much it helps your skin. It contains the same delicate medication that makes Cuticura Ointment the first thought in treating pimples, eczema and other skin ailments—helping cases that seemed almost hopeless.

Write for special folder on the care of the skin. Address: "Cuticura," Dept. 66, Malden, Mass.

HEMORRHOIDS

Don't suffer any longer from pain and torment—it's needless. Even though you can't afford expensive treatment, you can now obtain glorious relief and comfort instantly at little cost.

Get a 35c box of PETERSON'S OINTMENT and apply a little right now. In five minutes all soreness, tenderness and pain goes and again you'll enjoy blessed comfort. Use it for any form of piles. Relief is immediate. Also in handy tubes with special hard rubber applicator—60c. All drug stores, and money back if it fails. And try Peterson's Medicated Soap—it's great—only 10c a cake.

Sample of Ointment Free. Write Peterson Ointment Co., Dept. IT-17, Buffalo, N. Y.—Advertisement.

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'FLAT' WHISKY LED TO DRY ICE FIND

Huge Industry Founded on Lack of 'Sizzle' in Drink

This is the fifth of William Engle's new series of dramatic conquests in realm of practical science.

BY WILLIAM ENGLE Times Special Writer

"THIS," said the provincial epicure, Dr. Herbert Samuel Elworthy of his majesty's army medical corps, stationed in the remote town of Banda, India, "has all the fine flavor of potato juice."

They were true words and profound. It was plain that his whisky-and-soda was a pretty flat drink—with the sizzle gone from the soda.

No succor was at hand. The Buddhist and Mohammedan bells blended solemnly. The sizzling palm fronds fused into the burnished blue horizon. It was Mother India at her hottest. There was no vichy nearer than Bombay.

"Something," said the doctor, "has to be done."

So out of the fortuitous events of that scorching afternoon by the muddy river Jumna in the summer of 1897 came the development of an industry which in a thousand ways modifies men's doings and remodels the world's idea of how to keep cold the things that it wants to keep cold.



The doctor could not be assured of an ample supply of vichy in the isolated post. That was the trouble, and he began plans that day to make his own. Presently, as he moved around his district, he was carting 100-pound cylinders of liquid carbon dioxide, the same perky agent that even yet is used to put sparkle into soda water and beer.

But that was an arduous business. It set the doctor to wondering on how his laboratory days might help him out, and he remembered that at ordinary pressure and temperature carbon dioxide is, of course, a gas; that sufficiently compressed and cooled it first changes to a liquid, and finally to a solid.

The recollection solved his whisky-and-soda problem. He transformed his liquid gas into a solid, into dry, white snow, not because he wanted white snow, not because he wanted a refrigerator, but because he wanted something that would sizzle—and he had the principle, the simple, obvious principle, on which the dry ice business of today is founded.

FOR dry ice—the cakes of drug store snow that are so cold they seem to burn—is solid carbon dioxide. Dry ice, that keeps ice cream hard from counter to dining room, is the commercial child of the tropical doctor.

But between his crude experimentation in one of the most arid corners of India and the American manufacture of a chemical that matter-of-factly is distributed across the continent there stretched more than a quarter century in which the conjuring of ice out of an invisible gas was nothing but a laboratory trick.

Now, from tall-staked plants up and down the country it is emerging—solid cubes that look like polished snow. Glistening cubes that are 109 degrees below zero (and Gabriel Fahrenheit thought zero, when he named it, was the coldest cold).

Heavy, hard cubes that evaporate instead of melt (450 cubic feet of carbon dioxide come from one cubic foot of dry ice), and leave behind no visible trace that they ever existed.

They absorb three times as much heat as a cube of water ice which is changing from ice to water. The heat-resisting, inert gas that forms in the process of evaporation is itself so strangely cooling that dry ice makers say under ideal conditions it may be not twice but ten times as efficacious as the winter crust of the old mill pond.

WHERE has it been all these years, now to be popping up here and there in bemusing ways as something new? Well, in the laboratory.

There was no secret about the way to make the dazzling white blocks that are harder and colder than glaciers. The chemists came on it before the old text books were out.

But plenty of secrets barred the way to a means of doing it that might make big business prick up its ears.

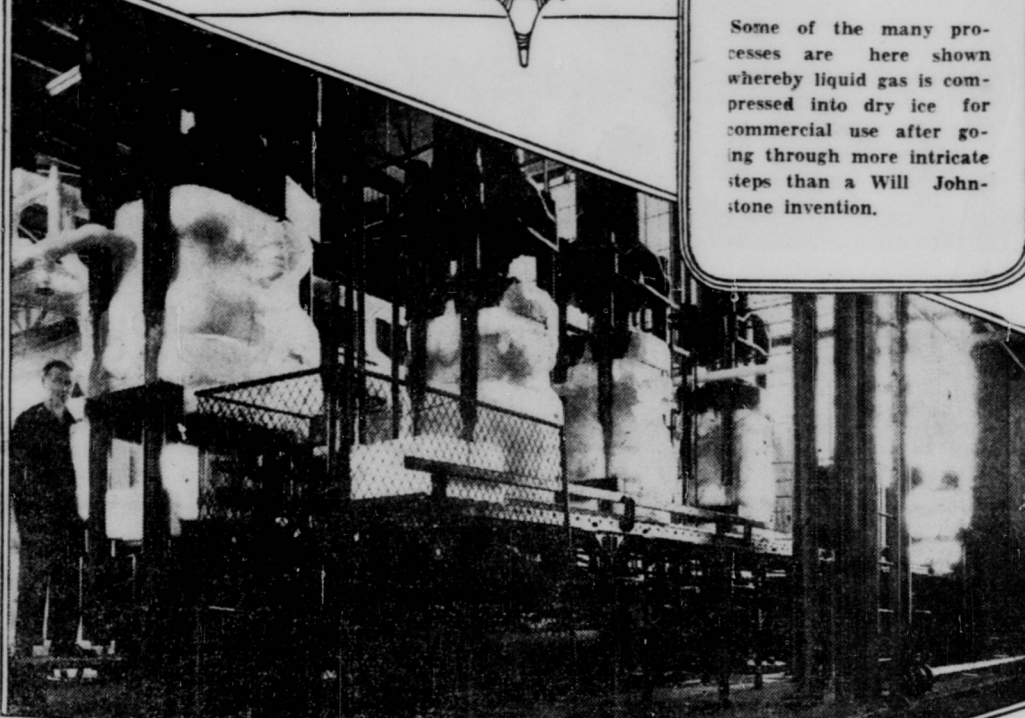
One of the principal raw materials is coke. Burning it becomes harmless, scentless, pungent-tasting carbon dioxide gas; compressed, the gas becomes liquid; expanded, it becomes snow; put a mountain of weight on it and build mountains of resistance around it and it becomes white and stonelike ice.

The coke while burning produces the heat, which in turn produces steam that furnishes most of the power to run the plant which turns it into ice. It is a nice balance, but not easy to maintain.

In a plant of the Dry Ice Corporation, (one of several big dry ice manufacturers) today they did it and showed how.

They burned the coke. They caught its gas in great cylinders. They forced it into the chambers of gigantic automatic presses, where it expanded to snow and was pressed into blocks that emerged steaming and gleaming to be cut by band saws into ten-inch cubes, each weighing fifty pounds.

Like the expatriated British army doctor, the first American distributor of commercial solid carbon dioxide was as much befuddled by the promise of the liquid and the gas as by the last hard state. It was the Prest Air Devices Company, and in 1927 it set up shop in Long Island City.



Some of the many processes are here shown whereby liquid gas is compressed into dry ice for commercial use after going through more intricate steps than a Will Johnstone invention.

Now the biggest of them use dry ice.

Now, also, the manufacture is not a monopoly. The supreme court has ruled the process can not be patented.

Chiefly it is the ice cream industry which uses dry ice. But the meat packers use it, too, in their refrigerated trucks and in package shipments to hotels, summer camps and distant cities.

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ITS manager, who also was an inventor, Thomas Benton Slate, hoped to put carbon dioxide in every home—a bit as the active element of a fire extinguisher; more as a means of carbonating kitchen-cooked beverages; a lot of inflating automobile tires.

Its sponsors tried to convince railroads that the long-lasting frost was a refrigerant; they foresaw it as a preserver of food; but their potential beneficiaries, thinking of investments, kept faith in water-refrigerated cars.

Then in the fall of 1924 capital heard about this. To the rescue of dry ice strode bearded, spectacled, Teutonic August Heckscher.

Schrafft's was bustling more than usual at the 181 Broadway store, putting bricks of ice cream in small corrugated paper boxes, hoping the container would keep the contents hard until it was consumed, finding that hope and fact at the dining table are not the same.

Dry ice jumped at the chance. "PUT a little of this into each container," said George C. Cusack for the corporation. At 181 Broadway it was done.

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CITY SPECTATOR IN BATTLE ON WATER RATES

Baltzell Refuses Plea to Intervene in Federal Court Suit.

The city sat on the sidelines today as a non-playing member in the master of chancery tilt between the Indianapolis Water Company and the state public service commission in federal court.

It was forced to watch the legal hits and errors of both sides because it was ruled off the field Wednesday by Federal Judge Robert C. Baltzell, when he refused to permit the municipality to become intervenor in the hearing.

Judge Baltzell labelled the city "spectator" in the suit, chiding Indianapolis attorneys for not protesting and exercising their right to come to bat in the suit as co-defendants earlier in the hearing.

"I practically begged the city to intervene early in the case," the judge said. In petitioning for intervention, the city's attorneys carried an answer in their pockets placing the

water company's valuation at \$1,000,000.

Judge Baltzell intimated that if the city would adopt the same uniform as the public service commission, instead of the nondescript garb at odds with the issues of the present hearing, and would place a valuation of \$22,500,000, the state's valuation, in its answer, that he might consider intervention and permit it to take the field.

The city balked. The legal game between the water company and the state commission is expected to take ten days before the federal

umpire, Albert Ward, makes his recommendations.

Six thousand pages of testimony at the approximate rate of 80 cents a page for originals and copies have been made thus far in the hearing.

Boy, 3, Hurt in Fall

Arthur Hughes, 3-year-old son of Mrs. Minnie Hughes, 814 Bates street, was injured today in a fall from a fence near his home. He suffered a cut over his right eye and was taken to city hospital.

A room shaped like a 30-foot cube contains a ton of air.

READ THIS TRUE STORY ABOUT EXCESS FAT—BLOOD PRESSURE

Fat Folks Often Have High Blood Pressure.

Bernard Shapiro of Brooklyn, N. Y., wrote this wonderful letter.

"I have repeatedly read your ads quoting testimonial letters. I have one to offer which goes them all one better. On August 22, 1931, my physical condition forced me to seek medical aid. After being alarmed by a local physician I sought and found a doctor who rates one of the leading reputations in Hudson County.

"On above date I weighed 242 lbs., only 5 ft. 4 1/2 inches in height. Also an advanced cardiac (heart) condition, blood pressure 170. Only 36 years of age.

"After a thorough examination by this doctor he instructed me thusly, 'One Teaspoon of Kruschen Salts in warm water every morning with a diet very similar to the one enclosed in your package.'

"This morning, Oct. 21, 1931, less than two months, I have lost 44 lbs. My present weight 198 lbs., blood pressure today 118 (normal). Mind you, no other medication, just the Salts and diet. I feel better than I've felt in years and am told I look many years younger."

A jar that lasts 4 weeks costs but a trifle at Hook's Dependable Drug Stores and drugists the world over. For your health's sake demand and be sure you get Kruschen Salts—prescribed by many physicians and recognized the world over as the safe way to reduce—and gain in health and physical charm.—Advertisement.

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our whole-hearted support, and our willingness to conform to the program he has outlined for the return of prosperity, the revival of confidence and the building of a greater United States of America.

SPECIAL!

Regular 50c Size PEPSODENT TOOTH PASTE 29c Limit 2

FLY TOX

Special Pint Size 39c Will Kill Flies and Mosquitoes

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For Painless Shaving, Sunburn, Sore Feet, Etc. 3 Reg. 50c Jars for 50c

Ammen's PRICKLY HEAT POWDER 18c 2 for 35c

Norwich SUN TAN OIL 29c Actually Prevents Sunburn for 3 Hours

Ephedrine Solution 69c for Hay Fever 1 Oz. Bottle

LIFEBUOY SOAP and LIFEBUOY SHAVE CREAM

Both for—29c 45c Value

Regular \$1.00 Size LISTERINE ANTISEPTIC 79c

Regular 85c Size JAD SALTS 64c Safe for Reducing

Lux Flakes 10c Regular 10c LIFEBUOY SOAP 7c

Domont's GINGER ALE 10c Quart

MOSQUITONE A Clean, Greaseless Mosquito Bite Preventative. 24c

Large Size PLUTO WATER 34c

SPECIAL

FITCH'S SHAVE CREAM 65c Val. AND LILAC ROYAL LOTION In Blade-Sharpener Bottle 25c

SPECIAL

Williams' Glider Brushless Shaving Cream and Regular 50c Package Gillette Razor Blades 49c

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