

STATE INDUSTRY LINING UP FOR DRIVE OF NRA

Business Leaders Send in Pledges of Complete Co-Operation.

(Continued From Page One)

dianapolis 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.

Rail 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. Eroyson, president.

Lumbermen to Meet

Rail lumber dealers of Indiana 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 Stevens Wednesday. W. S. Akin, executive secretary of the Restaurant Association, acted as temporary chairman.

Urgo 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 Nuy.

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 druggist, 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 Slated

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.

Luc G. Ellingham of Ft. Wayne, Charles B. Sommers 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 J. Wetter, 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.

Treated Your Skin with Cuticura

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

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

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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. 117, 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 realms 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 chips."

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 blared sonorously. The sizing 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.

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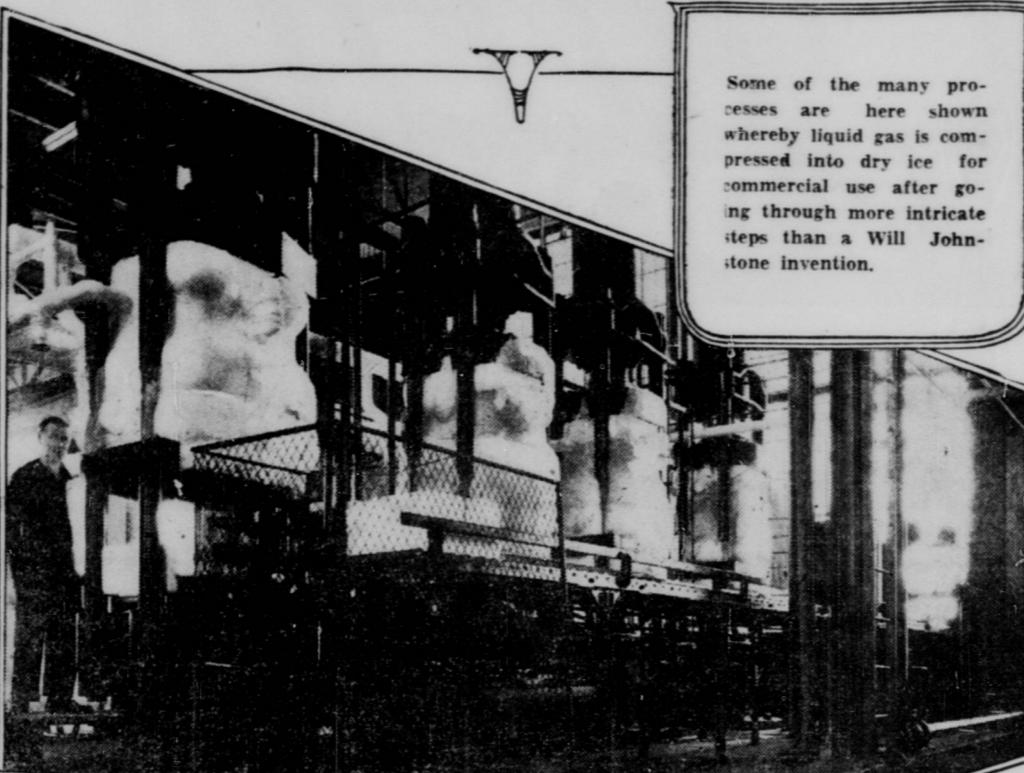
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Some of the many processes are here shown whereby liquid gas is compressed into dry ice for commercial use after going through more intricate steps than a Will Johnson invention.



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, gas; that sufficiently compressed it becomes liquid and finally to a solid.

The recycling solved his whisky-and-soda problem. He transformed his liquid gas into a solid, 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.

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.

It's 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 foreseen 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 Hecksher.

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.

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