

HOOVER TELLS WAY TO FACE PROBLEMS

Urges Railway Competition, Industrial Co-operation and Federal Budget

DOES NOT FEAR RADICALISM

New York, Feb. 18.—Herbert C. Hoover last night framed what many regarded as the personal platform on which he might possibly stand for high office in the United States. He was the principal speaker at the annual banquet of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, of which he was elected president yesterday afternoon.

Not that Hoover injected any political politics into his address. He studiously refrained from so doing, and during the afternoon sessions of the institute he refused repeatedly to discuss other than strictly engineering topics. Questions were put to him about his political views and possible candidacy for the presidential nomination, but these were met with the quick reply that he had nothing to say on any subject outside of engineering matters. Finally he was asked:

"Do you think that the action of President Wilson in bringing about the resignation of Mr. Lansing has been misunderstood by the public?"

"I am not in politics," asserted Mr. Hoover, raising his voice in emphasis, "and I positively refuse to say anything about political matters."

But there was a twinkle in his eye despite the austerity of his voice.

In his evening address, delivered as president of the institute, however, Mr. Hoover defined his attitude toward many of the paramount problems of the moment, such as the destiny of the railroads, the future of the American merchant marine, the fuel problem, the necessity for a federal budget, the growth of radicalism and the relations between capital and labor.

The return of the railroads to private ownership on March 1 will mean that it places private operation on its "final trial," Mr. Hoover said. At the same time he attacked government operation of either railroads or shipping as "experiments in socialism necessitated by the war," to which there were many fundamental objections.

"No scheme of political appointment," Mr. Hoover said, "has ever yet been devised that will replace competition in its selection of ability and character."

Owners Must Meet Situation
After referring to the handicaps imposed upon business through the failure of transportation facilities to grow with the country, Mr. Hoover continued:

"The return of the railroads to the owners places predominantly private operation upon its final trial. If instant energy, courage and large vision in the owners should prove lacking in meeting the immediate situation we will be

faceted with a reaction that will drive the country to some other form of control."

Turning to the question of shipping, Mr. Hoover said that, while with the railroads government inefficiency could be passed on to the consumer, "on the seas we will sooner or later find it translated to the national treasury."

Mr. Hoover asserted that the country had until recently "greatly neglected the human factor that is so large an element in our productivity" and that this neglect had accumulated much of the discount and unrest throughout the industrial population and had reacted in a decrease of production.

In a brief reference to the international situation he declared that the safety of European civilization was "hanging by a slender thread" and that America was faced with a new orientation to world problems.

Opposed to Coolie Labor

Mr. Hoover in the afternoon opened the discussion upon the defective operation of our bituminous coal facilities. He spoke only briefly. His California spirit was aroused, however, when Sidney J. Jennings, professor of the United States Smelting, Refining and Mining Co., advocated the importation of Chinese labor to stabilize the coal industry. It had been tried with success in South African mines, Mr. Jennings said, and the coolie labor afterward had been repatriated to China.

"I am wholly opposed to any importation into America of coolie labor," said Mr. Hoover, "because that would involve an unstable admixture of races. The Chinese never can be assimilated by the American people. What we want here are people who offer a reasonable prospect that they ultimately may become Americanized. I am confident a large part of the country never would acquiesce in the importation of Chinese labor."

Mr. Hoover's Speech

The text of Mr. Hoover's speech follows in part:

"I have been greatly honored as your unanimous choice for president of this institute, with which I have been associated during my entire professional life. It is customary for your

new president, on these occasions, to make some observation on matters of general interest from the engineer's standpoint.

"We have in this country probably 100,000 professional engineers. The events of the last few years have greatly stirred their interest in national problems. This has taken practical form in the maintenance of joint committees for discussion of these problems and support to a free advisory bureau in Washington. The engineers want nothing for themselves from Congress. They want efficiency in government, and you contribute to the maintenance of this bureau out of sheer idealism. This organization for consideration of national problems has had many subjects before it, and I propose to touch on some of them this evening.

Post-War Problems

"We face a Europe still at war; still amid social revolutions; some of its peoples still slacking on production; millions starving, and therefore, the safety of our civilization is still hanging by a slender thread. Every wind that blows carries to us shores an infection of social disease from this great ferment; every convulsion there has an economic reaction upon our own people.

"Out of the strain of war, weaknesses have become even more evident in our administrative organization, in our legislative machinery. Our federal government is still overcentralized, for we have upon the hands of our government enormous industrial activities which have yet to be demobilized. We are swamped with debt and burdened with taxation. Credit is woefully inflated; speculation and waste are rampant. Our own productivity is decreasing. Our industrial population is crying for remedies to the increasing cost of living and aspiring to better conditions of life and labor.

Experiments in Socialism

"The war nationalization of railroads and shipping are our two greatest problems in government control awaiting demobilization. There are many fundamental objections to continuation of these experiments in socialism necessitated by the war. They lie chiefly in their destruction of initiative in our

people and the dangers of political domination that can grow from governmental operation. Beyond this, the engineers will hold that the successful conduct of great industries is to a considerable degree dependent upon the personal abilities and character of their employees and staff. On the other hand, our people have long since recognized that we cannot turn monopoly over to unrestrained operation for profit nor that the human rights of employees can ever be dominated by dividends.

"Our business is handicapped on every side by the failure of our transportation facilities to grow with the country. It is useless to talk about increased production to meet an increased standard of living in an increasing population without a greatly increased transportation equipment. Moreover, there are very great social problems underlying our transport system; today their contraction is forcing a congestion of our population round the great cities with the attendant evils of overcrowding, starvation, and the responsibility for intermittent operation of the mines.

Railway Problem Solution

"The return of the railroads to the owners places predominant private operation upon its final trial. If instant energy, courage and large vision in the owners should prove lacking in meeting the immediate situation we will be faced with a reaction that will drive the country to some other form of control.

Employer and Employee

"Another great national problem to which every engineer in the United States is giving earnest thought, and with which he comes in daily contact, is that of the relationship of employer and employee in industry. In this, as in many other national problems today, we are faced with a realization that the science of economics has altered from a science of wealth to a science of human relationships to wealth. We have gone on for many years throwing the greatest of our ingenuity and ability into the improvement of processes and tools of production. We have until re-

cently greatly neglected the human factor that is so large an element in our very productivity. The development of vast repetition in the process of industry has deadened the sense of craftsmanship and the great extension of industry has divorced the employer and his employee from that contact that carried responsibility for the human problem. This neglect of the human factor has accumulated much of the discount and unrest throughout our great industrial population and has reacted in a decrease of production. Yet our very standards of living are dependent on a maximum productivity up to the total necessities of our population.

"Another economic result is, or will be, yet, a repercussions upon the fundamental industry of the United States, that is, agriculture. For the farmer will be unable to maintain his production in the face of a constant increase in the cost of his supplies and labor through shrinkage in productivity in other industries. The penalty of this disparity of effort comes mainly out of the farmer's own earnings.

"I am daily impressed with the fact that there is but one way out, and that is

to again re-establish through organized representation that personal co-operation between employer and employee in production that was a binding force when our industries were smaller. Through this, the sense of craftsmanship and the interest in production can be recreated and the proper establishment of conditions of labor and its administration in a more skilled administration can be worked out. The attitude of refusal to participate in collective bargaining with representatives

of the employees' own choosing is the negation of this bridge to better relationship. On the other hand, a complete sense of obligation to bargain entered upon is fundamental to the process itself. The interests of employee and employer are not necessarily antagonistic; they have a great common ground of mutuality and if we could secure emphasis upon these common interests, we would greatly mitigate conflict. Our government can stimulate these forces, but the new relationship of employer and employee must be a matter of deliberate organization within industry itself. I am convinced that the vast majority of American labor fundamentally wishes to cooperate in production and that the basis of good will can be organized and the vitality of production recreated.

City Faces Coal Shortage
With a shortage of coal confronting the city, A. Lincoln Acker, city purchasing agent, will confer today with officials of the railroad administration with the view of having a fresh supply shipped here to meet the emergency.

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Large size. Walnut case.	
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Large mahogany case.	

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\$300 SCHUBERT	\$100
Good condition.	
\$450 LESTER	\$245
Excellent tone. Smooth action.	
\$400 SINGER	\$230
Mahogany case.	
\$700 STEINWAY	\$225
Small size. Mahogany case.	
\$500 HARDMAN	\$195
Large size. Mahogany case.	
\$600 CHICKERING	\$200
Mahogany. Good order.	
\$500 LESTER	\$275
Large size. Mahogany.	
\$375 LEONARD	\$215
Oak case. Good condition.	
\$400 COLONNADE	\$220
Good tone. Oak case.	
\$450 EMERSON	\$225
Light mahogany. Large size.	
\$350 SCHUMANN	\$175
Large mahogany case.	
\$350 REGAL	\$225
Like new. Large size.	
\$350 KINGSBURY	\$200
Excellent condition.	
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Stain Your Teeth
And See the Film Which Wrecks Them
All Statements Approved by High Dental Authorities

Stain your teeth, as your dentist does, with an iodine solution. You will see dark patches, probably. And those are film. There is more film which you don't see.

Film is that viscous coat which you feel with your tongue. It clings to teeth, enters crevices and stays. The tooth brush does not end it. The ordinary tooth paste does not dissolve it. So much of it remains and may do a ceaseless damage.

There lies the cause of most tooth troubles. That is why so many brushed teeth discolor and decay. Tooth troubles are constantly increasing, and the reason lies in film.

Their Greatest Enemy

Film is what discolors—not the teeth. It is the basis of tartar. It holds food substance which ferments and forms acid. It holds the acid in contact with the teeth to cause decay.

Millions of germs breed in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea. Thus night and day, while you feel that teeth are kept clean, that film may be doing ceaseless, fearful damage.

These facts have long been known. Dental science has for years sought a way to fight film. But periodic cleaning in the dentist's chair seemed the only real remedy.

Now science has discovered an efficient film combatant—one for daily use. Able authorities have proved it by convincing tests. Leading dentists all over America are now urging its adoption.

Now the method is embodied in a dentifrice called Pepsodent—a modern, scientific tooth paste. Its use has spread until millions of teeth show its benefits. And a 10-Day Tube, for home test, is being sent to anyone who asks.

We Apply a Digestant

Pepsodent is based on pepsin, the digestant of albumin. The film is albuminous matter. The object of Pepsodent is to dissolve it, then to day by day combat it.

Pepsin long seemed impossible. It must be activated, and the usual agent is an acid harmful to the teeth. But science has found, after years of research, a harmless activating method. And now this efficient film combatant can be every day applied.

Quick, Visible Results

The results of Pepsodent are quick and apparent. You can see them in the mirror, you can feel them with your tongue.

Millions have already made this test. Now you owe it to yourself and yours. Compare the new way with the old ways. Judge between them by the visible results. Then say which method your home should employ.

This ten-day test is a pleasant lesson which one never can forget.

Look in Ten Days Note the Luster

We urge you to make this ten-day test. Millions have done it already.

On every hand you see today the glistening teeth which Pepsodent can bring. Make your own teeth like them, then decide if you always want them.

Send the coupon for a 10-Day Tube. Note how clean the teeth feel after using. Mark the absence of the slimy film. See how the teeth whiten as the fixed film disappears.

This test will be a revelation. It will show you the folly of cleaning teeth in inefficient ways.

Mail the coupon to us today.

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