

What happened at the old mill is typical-

IN the last two years the Otterdale Mill, built in 1865 near Taneytown, Maryland, has made \$4000 from the rental of its 223 Knickerbocker frozen food lockers. Economical water power drives the Frick refrigerating machines.

Trawlers of the famous "40 Fathom" fleet carry $\frac{1}{2}$ less ice and $\frac{1}{2}$ more fish with the aid of Frick Refrigeration.

The Foremost Dairies, with headquarters at Jacksonville, bought five Frick booster compressors after saving \$697 in one year with the first small unit.

The Lenape Orchards, near Reading, Pennsylvania, are holding apples for 6 months in their refrigerated farm storage at an overall cost per bushel of only 10 cents.

Noel and Co., at Nashville, are operating their big ice and cold storage plant at a saving of \$20,000 annually since modernizing with Frick 2-stage refrigerating equipment.

The users of Frick Refrigeration give more service and make more money! Because with Frick Engineering and Frick Experience—all superior since 1882.

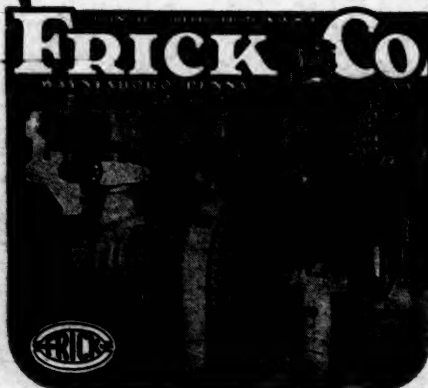
Get in touch with your nearest Frick Branch or Distributor—they're in principal cities everywhere.

Knickerbocker Frozen Food Locker

"40 Fathom" Trawler "Storm"

Jacksonville Plant of Foremost Dairies

Lenape Orchards' Fruit Storage



Perspective

Registered U. S. Patent Office

Three Governorships

by RAYMOND MOLEY

As we come to mid-October, two political conclusions are clear. One is a drift toward Republican candidates; the other is a prospective small vote. These two signs may or may not have something in common. My impression is that they are not related. The small vote will come from many contributing causes. First, a lot of people are in the Army and Navy. Second, a lot more are too busy to think about politics. An election is a sort of little war, and many vote merely to participate in a contest. Now a real war captures the spirit of contention in people.

A great many people have moved because of their employment, and while a lot of these still have the technical qualifications for voting, they are in strange surroundings and the normal political pressures on them are gone. Many thousands have moved from rural districts to cities and know little of urban registration rules.

These perfectly clear causes, with a number of additional ones, will account for a light vote. It is unnecessary to characterize it as apathy.

The Republican drift is unmistakable (see Periscope Preview). Vast numbers of people are dissatisfied with the conduct of the war at home and abroad. The rubber debacle alone will lose the Administration countless votes. The President's scolding of farmers has made no new city and labor votes but has lost him thousands in agricultural regions. The New Deal has led people to expect so much that they tend to blame it for every discomfort.

In this off year, gubernatorial campaigns are indicative of the trend. Within the month I have made some firsthand study in three widely separated states—New York, Kansas and California. In New York, a curious mix-up in party behavior is evident already. Bennett, who is a pretty uninspiring candidate despite the popularity of his manager Farley, is stronger in upstate Republican New York than any candidate in years but weaker in the big city. As things look now, Dewey may come close to the unprecedented feat of carrying the city as a Republican. This creates an embarrassment of sorts for both Dewey and Bennett. Dewey cannot attack the Roosevelt Administration vigorously for fear of losing the city. Bennett cannot

talk much about the President for fear of losing support upstate. But Dewey can afford to coast because, if the polls are correct, nothing short of the commission of homicide or arson could lose him the election.

Kansas is interesting this year. The Republicans had a spirited primary contest. Senator Reed tried for the Republican nomination for governor on a crack-down-on-labor platform. He ran third. Andrew Schoepel, a clean-cut and respected lawyer from a small city in Western Kansas, won. He is opposed by William Burke, who has held various appointive offices from Washington and who ran and lost in 1940. It looks like an easy victory for Schoepel.

There is real color in the California fight. Olson was elected in 1938 by a most indiscriminate collection of forces—ham-and-egggers, labor, New Dealers, Sinclairites, single taxers and socialists. No one could satisfy such a motley following, and Olson has had a riotous time for four years. His opponent, Earl Warren, now Attorney General, impresses those who know him as a man of unique integrity and steadiness. He was unopposed in the Republican primary, and in the Democratic primary he ran Olson a rather close race.

The sole appeal of Olson is his devotion to the President. He made hay when the President visited California. According to the announcement of the Democratic Committee of Los Angeles, Olson stuck to the distinguished visitor like a burr in the mane of a lion. He was in the automobile with the President as they toured the plants in Los Angeles and San Diego and visited naval and marine establishments. They also visited an old mission. One cannot help speculating upon the meditations of the two as they contemplated the venerable beauty of San Juan Capistrano. Surely their thoughts were far from the political campaign. Perhaps the President's visit has saved Olson, but late reports still favor Warren.

The election of Warren and Dewey in the two big states on opposite sides of the country would be a considerable return toward a political balance in this country, especially since there stretches between them an almost unbroken string of states with Republican governors now in office.

4. "Jump
denly the
calling the
cuch up, I