

East Side, West Side, All Around Indianapolis



Main Office of Indiana National Bank, Indianapolis. Equipped when originally designed by D. A. Bohlen & Son with Webster Steam Heating System. In 1947, Strong Brothers, heating contractors, modernized the installation by installing Webster Moderator System.

The Indiana National Bank, successor in 1865 to the business of the Indianapolis branch of the State Bank of Indiana, organized in 1834, has been a Webster customer for over 34 years.

Ever since a Webster Vacuum System was installed in the main office building in 1914, Webster Equipment has been purchased, keeping the bank properties abreast of the latest developments in comfort and economy in heating.

In 1947, a Webster "Controlled-by-the-Weather" Moderator System with Outdoor Thermostat was installed in the main office building. Pre-fabricated Webster Convactor Radiation with integral supply valve and trap was used.

Webster Systems of Steam Heating are also installed in three recently constructed branch office buildings.

An important factor in the success of these installations was the close association that has existed between bank management under President Russell L. White, Architect, D. A. Bohlen & Son, and Webster Representative, S. E. Fenstermaker.

The story of Webster heating in Indiana National Bank illustrates how Webster serves their customers. Let us help you with your heating.

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Et Tu, Ohio?

by RAYMOND MOLEY

THE most ironical feature in the great upset of Nov. 2 comes to light in a study of what happened in the rural sections of the Midwest. Ohio, the state that clinched President Truman's victory, offers concrete and detailed evidence. It is the best answer I have seen to the big post-election question: "What happened?"

The Columbus Dispatch took a poll in eighteen Ohio counties before the election. It showed a Dewey vote of 53.5 per cent, and the result was 52.3 per cent in those counties. This poll showed, however, that the Wallace vote would be 2.3 per cent, and it turned out to be .5 per cent. From this, it can be inferred that at the end the Wallace vote returned to the Democratic Party. Under the Ohio law, it was difficult to vote for Wallace, since his name was not on the ticket and voters were faced by the task of voting for his 25 independent electors.

BUT there were deeper currents in motion. The polls, as well as the election, showed that the farmers in those eighteen typical counties were much more favorably disposed toward Mr. Truman than they were toward Roosevelt in 1944. In that year, they were angry at Roosevelt because they felt that with controls and the like they were not getting their fair cut in war prosperity. Thus, the ironical fact emerges that the lifting of price controls, which the President so roundly denounced in his speeches, probably provided the votes which elected him. This is sour fare for the Republicans who helped to lift those controls.

This year, prices started to decline. Farmers grew frightened. Dewey failed to convince them that he favored supports. Mr. Truman did. And in the Midwest outside the cities, the President did not stress controls.

Moreover, several rural Ohio counties were traditionally Democratic before Roosevelt. In 1938, with Bricker running for governor, they went Republican. The present picture shows that they have gone back to their tradition, while in the big cities the population, and along with it the Democratic vote, has grown larger.

The vote in Ohio was lighter this year. In 1940 all Presidential candidates received 3,320,579. In 1944 the figure was 3,153,056. This year it was approximately 2,940,000. The identity of the missing Ohio voters cannot be determined at this writing.

A big factor in Ohio was the immense drawing power of Frank Lausche, running for his former job as governor. He won by more than 200,000 over Governor Herbert who, to say the least, is far from a Bricker in popularity. The Republican organization overconfident that Dewey would win, tried to save Herbert at the expense of Dewey.

It may well be that most of these factors applied in several other Midwestern states, such as Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Iowa. In Indiana, a good former governor, Schriker, was running against a little-known candidate. In Iowa, the outstanding former Senator Gillette was running against a man who was no great shakes as a senator.

There may be many other reasons for the upset, but these bits gleaned from the soil of a politically famous state—ironically always called the "Mother of Republican Presidents"—may provide a guide to that bewildered group which thought itself a majority one day and found itself a minority a few hours later. Prosperous farmers, overconfident Republicans, labor concentration on Congressional candidates, better candidates on state tickets, and a light vote were too much even for as good a ticket as Dewey and Warren.

IN conclusion, I wish to say this to those who occasionally read what is in this space, many of whom, like this writer, believed Dewey would win. I shall not regale you with advice about bowing to an all-wise electorate. We bow to the strength, not the wisdom of a decision at the polls. If we grant that the public is innately wise, we would in our business of writing begild the lily by offering it our own ideas and information. We want the public to be more wise and informed and will continue to struggle toward that objective.

