

# The Indianapolis Times

ROY W. HOWARD, President.  
FELIX F. BRUNER, Editor.  
W. A. MAYBORN, Bus. Mgr.

Member of the Scripps-Howard Newspaper Alliance • • • Client of the United Press and the NEA Service • • • Member of the Audit Bureau of Circulations.

Published daily except Sunday by Indianapolis Times Publishing Co., 214-220 W. Maryland St., Indianapolis • • • Subscription Rates: Indianapolis—Ten Cents a Week. Elsewhere—Twelve Cents a Week. • • • PHONE—MA in 3500.

If thou hast nothing to pay, why should he take away thy bed from under thee?—Prov. 22:27.

Debt is the secret foe of thrift, as vice and idleness are its open enemies.—Aughhey.

## DEBT-PARLEY NECESSARY

**I**T is high time that something concrete be done to settle the irritating inter-allied war-debts question.

When a year ago the nations of Europe were barking and showing their teeth at each other over German reparations payments, we were able to come through with a plan—the so-called Dawes plan—which quickly disposed of the trouble in a business-like way.

Today pretty much the same nations, plus the United States, are involved in a quarrel over war debts. Why can't we find some common sense way to settle this, our own dispute, just as we did the one last year over reparations?

For the past two or three years, now, we have seen this thing coming. France has been hinting, more and more pointedly every few months, that she does not intend to pay that \$4,000,000,000 she owes us. And just as regularly this country has talked back, not without some show of impatience.

The row between Paris and Washington has now broken out in the open. Opposition Deputy Louis Marin, speaking before a cheering audience, gave the French Chamber of Deputies an ear-full.

The war, he said, "was common cause" and full payment to America would be "a moral iniquity." The allies, he cried, owe France for protecting them. Even Premier Edouard Herriot applauded and the Chamber asked to have his speech printed and stuck on every billboard in France.

Our Congress, already resentful, now became excited. Senator Borah, chairman of the Senate foreign relations committee, replied. His speech was meaty, pointed and chock full of things that very much needed to be said.

But all this long-distance palaver is not getting us anywhere. We are merely losing our temper, in this country and in France. The issue is being befogged, in the public mind, anyhow. And as time passes, and the irritation increases, the harder a sensible solution will be to find.

A few weeks ago Great Britain did her best to bring about an inter-allied debt-parley. We suggest that Washington either agree to meet the allies at such a conference or take the initiative itself to bring about such a meeting. Calling names won't settle anything or get us any money. What is needed is an agreement.

How much more effective Senator Borah's really fine speech would have been had he had as his audience, not his colleagues of the Senate so much as the official representatives of France, England and the other allied powers gathered about a table.

As it was, the French public, upon whom so much really depends, got very little of what he said. And what it got was garbled. An international meeting calls for an international spotlight, and the international press, and the people of this country very much need to be set right before the world.

Right now the world has the impression that Uncle Sam is a fearsome, all-devouring ogre ready to gobble up any country that owes him a nickel. That impression is growing daily, partly because we bluster and pound the table and make believe we are exceedingly hard-boiled—when the honest to goodness truth is we are the most sentimental people on earth—and partly because a number of foreign countries are interested in having the world believe that of us. It's good for their business.

Besides there is much to be discussed in addition to the Franco-American debt. France owes England some \$3,000,000,000, and a lot of nations owe France. And German reparations have a bearing on the problem, too, whatever may be said to the contrary.

Ultimately the allied and associated powers are going to be obliged to get together to straighten out the growing debt tangle.

Let's do it now and have it over with.

## THEY LOVE TO PAY TAXES

**H**ARRY HERKOWITZ helps collect Federal taxes in the New York district. So he ought to know a thing or two about tax collecting.

Harry made a speech before the Credit Men's Association not long ago. He came to the question of income tax publicity. He had this to say:

"Vanity, in some cases, induced persons to report larger incomes than they actually received, and they seemed to be perfectly willing to pay for this kind of vanity.

"A business man sounded me out regarding his report, saying he wanted to boost his income for the effect it would have on his creditors. He wanted to know whether or not he would be liable to prosecution.

"He was assured that the Government would not raise any question to prove that his income should be lower and that it would accept the taxpayer's dough."

So that's that. Last year tax paying was a sorrow. Along came publicity. Presto change! Tax paying is a joy, an asset, something really worthwhile living for—for those who see its real possibilities.

This puts a new light on tax paying. Pretty soon there may be no more teeth-pulling of dollars from the taxpayer's pocket. Maybe there won't need to be collectors. Just cashiers to receive folks' checks and publicity experts to see that the payments are broadcast widely enough so that tax overpaying is made worth while.

Who said there wasn't any gold at the end of the rainbow?

# SEEK RELEASE OF FALL, SINCLAIR, DOHENY AND OTHERS

Battery of Lawyers Attacks Senator Walsh in Court.

**W**ASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Chief Justice Walter I. McCoy of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, has been asked by lawyers representing the accused, to quash the oil case indictments against former Secretary Albert B. Fall, Harry Sinclair, E. L. Doheny and E. L. Doheny Jr. The plea is based on technical considerations. No claim is put forward that the accused are innocent of the charges made against them. It is merely claimed that the Government attorneys and Senator Thomas J. Walsh erred in the methods they used in obtaining the indictments.

Ten lawyers, headed by former Representative Martin W. Littleton of New York and Frank J. Hogan of Washington, are representing Fall and the oil magnates. The burden of their argument is that Senator Walsh was guilty of contempt of court when he delivered a radio speech in Washington last May during the period when the grand jury was hearing evidence in the oil case. For making this speech, say the lawyers for the defense, "Thomas J. Walsh committed an act tending to obstruct justice and is therefore legally subject to punishment."

**Object to Speech**  
Senator Walsh then, and not the Fall-Sinclair-Doheny combine, should be hauled before the court, the eloquent battery of ten lawyers have told Justice McCoy. No evidence has been submitted to show that any members of the grand jury actually heard the address delivered by the Senator. But, Justice McCoy was told, "this speech was made with the intent that it should be heard by all persons, including members of the grand jury. It was heard by 100,000 people who were listening in on 40,000 radio sets."

It is not claimed that Senator Walsh spoke anything but the truth in his speech, or that he said anything which had not been brought out in the public hearings before the Teapot Dome committee. The charge against him is simply that he failed to discontinue his efforts to clear up the oil scandal after the grand jury had actually begun its sessions.

Buttressing their case against Senator Walsh by making charges against the Government attorneys who secured the indictments is also part of the program of the ten lawyers. Government Counsel Owen J. Roberts and Allee Pomerene, aided by District Attorney Peyton Gordon, used unfair methods to obtain the indictments, the defense lawyers assert.

**"Indictments Illegal"**  
This charge is very technical. It is asserted that Roberts and Pomerene were appointed to conduct the oil cases without any cooperation from the Department of the grand jury. District Attorney Gordon and Special Assistant Attorney General Oliver A. Pagan, both Department of Justice officials, were admitted to the grand jury room. Consequently, say the ten lawyers, the indictments were obtained illegally and must in justice to their clients be dismissed.

The indictments which resulted from the grand jury investigation charged Fall with having accepted a \$100,000 bribe in connection with granting the Elk Hills oil lease to Doheny, and the Dohenys, father and son, are charged with bribing Fall. Together with Sinclair, also charged with conspiracy to defraud the Government.

## Income Tax

**T**RAVELING expenses form an important item in the returns of many taxpayers. The revenue act of 1924 provides that traveling expenses, including railroad fares and the entire amount expended for meals and lodging when away from home solely on business trip may be deducted by a taxpayer from gross income in determining net income upon which the tax is to be assessed. On a journey for other than business purposes, railroad fares are personal expenses and the cost of meals and lodgings are living expenses. Therefore, they cannot be deducted.

If a salesman is not reimbursed by his employer for his traveling expenses, or if employed on a commission basis with no expense allowance, his entire traveling expenses may be deducted from gross income. If he receives a salary and is also repaid for traveling expenses, he should include in his return of gross income the amount of repayment and may deduct such expenses. A salesman receiving a salary and an allowance for meals and lodging should include the allowance in gross income, from which may be deducted the cost of meals and lodging.

Only such traveling expenses as are "reasonable and necessary in the conduct of the business and directly attributable to it" may be deducted. Examples are payment for the use of a sample room, or the hire of vehicles, used in visiting customers.

A taxpayer claiming a deduction for traveling expenses must attach to his return a statement showing the nature of the business in which engaged; number of days away from home during the taxable year on account of business; total amount of expenses incident to meals and lodging while absent from home on business; total amount of other expenses incident to travel and claimed as a deduction. Among the "other expenses" are tips, which are held to be a part of traveling expenses, provided they are reasonable in amount.

Claims for traveling expenses must be substantiated when required by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue by records showing in detail the amount and nature of the expenses incurred.

Suburbanites who commute daily from their homes to their places of business are not permitted to deduct the cost of transportation, it being a personal expense.

## RIGHT HERE IN INDIANA

By GAYLORD NELSON

### Fatality

**R**OY OLIVER, 233 Prospect St., was killed by a speeding automobile on W. Washington St., near the outskirts of the city, Saturday night. No witnesses and no clues.

This is the second fatality within ten days occurring under practically identical circumstances.

In each case the crushed corpse of the victim was hurled to the roadside to be discovered by passersby, and the high-speed juggernaut rocketed on into the dark without slackening speed.

This in Indianapolis, U. S. A., the most American city in America, a community of kindly, home-loving people.

When Herrin, Ill., stages a shooting affray between gunmen the country is shocked. State troops are rushed to the scene to preserve order. The city is condemned for its turbulence and lawlessness.

Indianapolis, however, can't point the finger of scorn at any lawless community right now. Herrin gunmen at least shoot it out face to face—they don't play in the dark and flee like our automobile killers.

Such reckless, murderous driving is the greatest civic problem confronting this city—a blot on our civilization. In view of these automobile fatalities one might wonder if civilization came into central Indiana with the white man or left with the red man whom he drove out.

## Telling It to Congress

'A Paying United States Business'

The Panama Railroad commissary system, including five wholesale units, nine retail stores, seven manufacturing plants, two electric refrigerating plants, and an industrial laboratory, was operated as in previous years. Gross receipts from sales amounted to \$7,384,805.76, and the net profits were \$409,248.86. —Report of the Governor of Panama Canal.

### Catch It at the Start

The foot-and-mouth disease has ravaged the herds of Europe and other parts of the world for many years, causing tremendous losses. Where it has become firmly established its eradication has proved to be economically impossible. Scientific studies have so far failed to provide effective means of control. —Report of the Secretary of Agriculture.

## Tom Sims Says

The value of wishing is it makes you so dissatisfied you go out and see that the wishes come true.

Nice thing about cussing cold weather is you don't have to stop to slap a fly off your nose.

Reading the wrong kind of books is just the same as associating with the wrong kind of people.

Success is living because you want to instead of because you must.

Truth is changeable like the weather, and just because the weather changes you can't say there isn't any weather.

If today is a blank it is because you regarded it that yesterday.

Perhaps modern music doesn't last long because it goes so fast.

People spend years looking for things to find happiness in without realizing it is inside.

The man who spends his time bragging about his ancestors is not likely to have descendants who will brag about him.

With the world on wheels so much of the time it is not surprising some get into heads.

Circumstances do not make the man who makes the circumstances.

Those who have done great things had only one life in which to do them, which is the same amount of time you have.

A flower is not as big as a tree, but a flower never intended to be.

While truth dwells in the inner man it is improved by a trip abroad. (Copyright, 1925, NEA Service, Inc.)

## Hidden Sweets

By HAL COCHRAN

Tucked deep away in a blanket that's snug, is a tiny thing, taking a nap. Just like the popular "bug in a rug." Is this creature folks hold on their lap.

Its bed is a carriage that's parked for a spell right close to the grocery man's door. How plain is the story, such carriages tell Mom's shopping inside of the store.

The passerby stop and they just take a peek. It's just like all people to do it. They "O-o-o" and they "Ah-h-h" o'er the tot that's asleep, and the little one slumbers right through it.

How pretty the trimmings, with blanket tucked tight and ribbons of silk spreading wide. How sweetly arranged and how sweet is the sight, with the sweetest of all things inside.

Soft wafts of fragrant air gently wend their way by and often the sunshine is stopping, just to get its fill of a treat to the eye that sleeps while its neighbor is shopping. (Copyright, 1925, NEA Service, Inc.)

### Account

**J**ULIUS HAUCK sold his quarry to the State for the Reformatory, Pendleton, in 1922. He received \$9,000 for the land—sixty-six acres—on which the quarry was located.

By a "gentleman's agreement" with the then Governor payment for the stock of stone and quarry plant was to be on the basis of an appraisal by the public service commission—which subsequently fixed the price at \$44,032.

All of which was perfectly satisfactory—only the account has not been paid. Probably that's merely an oversight and the State will pay the debt when it steams up to the treasury through the proper channel.

The transaction, however, illustrates what a frail creature is a "gentleman's agreement" in business dealings with a government.

From the days of Robert Morris—the financial agent of the Revolution—down to the present, men who have dealt with national and State governments on verbal agreements have suffered losses. Government officials are easy promisers and easy forgetters.

However, a greater injustice would be done to the public if officials could make "gentleman's agreements" all over the place with assurance of subsequent ratification. A contract with a State doesn't suffer by going through the regular channels and being recorded in black and white.

### Junk

**T**HE Indianapolis Automobile Trade Association plans a great bonfire in May. The dangerous, old, trade-in automobiles then held by local dealers will be burned in one great funeral pyre at the State fairgrounds.

It will be a novel spectacle, a melodramatic and drastic solution of the used car problem.

Each year hundreds of worn-out cars accumulate in the hands of dealers. They have outlived their usefulness in respectable society, and are practically worthless.

Usually they are sold to junk dealers for prices ranging from \$10 to \$50. Some are scrapped. Others are acquired for almost nothing by youths and reckless amateur tinkers, and revived temporarily.

These machines bought for a song and driven by irresponsible youths are a public menace. They encourage lawless disregard of the rights and safety of other highway traffic. A scratched fender causes anguish to the owner of a lusty new car—he isn't inclined to take chances. A crumpled fender or a collision means nothing to the irresponsible driver of one of these battered tin cans on four wheels. He doesn't care.

The proposed funeral pyre of junked automobiles will keep some of these potential implements of destruction off the streets—and may save the untimely funeral of a junked pedestrian.

### Sentences

**A** BILL to make bank banditry punishable by death or life imprisonment has been prepared by Senators Loachard and Southward.

The proposed penalty should have a harsh, grating sound to incipient bank robbers, for it puts their profession in the same class with first degree murder.

Perhaps, if passed, the penalty will deter some malefactors and reduce the over-crowding of the hold-up business. At least that's the laudable intention of the authors.

Of course bank banditry has reached alarming proportions in this State. If it can be stamped out by increased penalties, the twittering nerves of bank employees and bank assets would be soothed.

However death—or life imprisonment—does not noticeably restrain our ambitious murderers. Probably similar punishments wouldn't deter energetic bank bandits.

Whenever one sort of crime becomes unduly prevalent there is demand for a special criminal statute armed with long, carnivorous teeth. Formerly the horse thief was thus singled out, today it is the bank bandit, tomorrow—

Such special laws are usually no more effective than the existing criminal code. Maximum sentences now provided—if enforced—would make every type of crime unprofitable. It isn't the maximum sentence written in the statute book, but the minimum sentence imposed by the judge that determines the punishment.

## A Metric Rule

Students in science classes, mechanical drawing, and all others who have occasion to make measurements of length in the metric system, will want one of the metric rules which our Washington Bureau now has ready for readers of this newspaper.

This rule, printed on heavy grade paper, is one meter in length, divided into 100 centimeters and each centimeter into ten millimeters. It is folded into vest pocket size and fitted into a protecting envelope which may be carried in the pocket. On the reverse side, is printed a brief explanation of the metric system, square measure, measures of capacity, measures of liquids, measures of weight. This rule is absolutely accurate for measurements of length down to the millimeter.

If you are interested in, or have occasion to use the metric system, you want a copy of this rule. Fill out the coupon below and mail as directed:

CLIP COUPON HERE

Metric System Editor, Washington, Bureau, The Indianapolis Times, 1822 New York Ave., Washington, D. C.

I want a copy of the one meter Metric Rule, and enclose herewith five cents in postage stamps for same:

Name.....

Street and number or rural route.....

City.....State.....

I am a reader of The Indianapolis Times.

## 'No You Don't!'—Borah



## Child Labor Is Not Cheap Labor

By MARY ANDERSON.

Director of the Woman's Bureau, United States Department of Labor.

**S**UCH problems as child labor, and the performance of industrial work in the homes are, in the last analysis, products of low wages.

Surveys conducted by the Woman's Bureau of the Department of Labor show that a living wage for the breadwinner ends both of these evils.

Taking work into the home is the last resort of the exploited. It is the first expedient in the struggle to exist which is abandoned when the wages of the outside workers in the factory advance.

The same condition applies to the employment of children. That it is the necessity and not the greed of the worker which turns his home into a sweatshop or puts his children

into the factory was disclosed with brutal frankness by an employer who was asked as to the factors considered when locating industries in which women and children were employed. His reply was that the first point investigated was as to the wages of the men in a vicinity.

If these wages were high enough to afford a decent living it was then taken for granted that a "labor supply" of women and children would not be available.

Owing to the fact that "home work" is undertaken only under the pressure of need, regulation is not effective. The only solution is absolute prohibition.

As to the employment of children, my own experience as a pieceworker in a factory proves that the employment of children in the incidental processes of industry effects the earning power of adults even if the

adults' wage standards are not actually lowered.

To make this clear, it must be remembered that children are usually employed in routine products through a factory, or in such elementary processes as feed the material to the adult and skilled worker. They are the source of frequent delays which slow up the whole operation and reduce the earning power of the force while increasing the overhead of the factory.

So thoroughly has my own personal experience as a factory worker backed by years of observation, demonstrated the drain on industry which is thus incurred that I feel safe in saying that it would be an economy, in almost all cases, to replace three children with one adult even if the adult was paid an amount equal to that of the three children replaced.

## WHAT DO YOU WANT TO KNOW?

You can get an answer to any question of fact or information by writing to The Indianapolis Times, 1822 New York Ave., Washington, D. C. enclosing 1 cent in stamps for reply. Medical, legal and marital advice cannot be given, nor can extended research be undertaken. All other questions will receive a personal reply unless requests cannot be answered. All letters are confidential.—Editor.

How much of the fig consumption of this country is supplied by native crops?

About one-third of the dried figs, and practically all of the canning and preserving figs used are grown in this country. California produces all of these figs.

Is it true that the exhaust gas from an automobile can be used in destroying rats?

The United States Biological Survey states that when rats live under concrete walks, garage floors, chicken houses and other long places, often they may be gotten rid of by attaching a piece of pipe or garden hose to automobile exhaust, inserting it into one of their burrows or runways, the other openings being tamped shut with moist earth, and using a rich gas mixture, allowing the engine to run long enough to generate a killing concentration of gas in the spaces where the rats occur.

## Joining the Army

To the Editor of The Times

**I**MAGINE my surprise upon being greeted this morning with a front-page signed article upon recruiting in your valuable paper.

After being highly amused and indulging in a hearty laugh at our own expense at the "phony" article, I

could not help thinking what would I not give to obtain a serious article on the front page of a metropolitan journal, but wit and humor must be served.

Your reporter completely deceived us. He had evidently dressed for the part. There was nothing in his make-up to suggest the intelligent high class, well dressed young reporter with which we have become familiar in Indianapolis.

We thought he was the usual "down and out" of a job. In fact, Sergt. Van der Zee remarked as he left, "that feller is a nut"; the stage has missed a shining light.

But seriously, it is a pity to observe the wretched condition of thousands of American youths living on three hot-dogs a day and a package of Chesterfield; infesting low-down pool-rooms, with its vicious atmosphere, to keep warm in winter and sleeping in parks in summer, never taking a bath during the cold months or changing their underclothing, just developing into petty criminals and headed for the human garbage pile, and then to contrast the fine, clean, healthy-looking-in-the-face, self-reliant, perfectly poised and sophisticated young soldier after only three months' service and to witness the indifference of the press and welfare societies to such conditions.

How I wish that I could sell this idea to city editors, but newspapers must live and the puritan fancy of subscribers must be tickled.

R. S. WOODSON,  
Lieutenant Colonel, U. S. Army,  
Commanding District.

in the mortality from cancer for the past twenty-one years in the ten original registration States, and, moreover, that this is a real and not an apparent increase which might be accounted for by better diagnosis, shifting of diagnosis and change in the age constitution of the population.

Were forest fires as numerous in 1924 as in 1923?

Final figures for 1924 are not yet available, but tabulations up to Sept. 30 show that 7,378 fires inside of the 147 national forests swept 511,400 acres of Federal land. This is nearly double the acreage burned in 1923.

Of what is the metal used for type made?

A mixture of tin, lead and antimony.

Is there any way by which cats can be kept off the back fence? It is said that turpentine sprinkled on fences will keep the cats off.

Where and when was Ruth Clifford born, and where does she make her pictures?

Born at Pawtucket, R. I., Feb. 17, 1900. She is engaged at the Fox Studios, Western Ave., Hollywood, Cal.

What fees did the attorneys in the Loeb-Leopold case receive? Clarence Darrow is reported to have received \$50,000; Bachrach, \$50,000, and Walter Bachrach, \$30,000.

NOW

4%

On Savings

Fletcher Savings and Trust Company