

those charged with determining guilt often are affected by the thought of the sentence to be imposed for a given crime, I would suggest that the crime commission give careful study and consideration to a fundamental change in the method of sentencing criminals.

"After guilt has been determined by legal processes, instead of sentence being fixed by judges, according to statute, I should like to see offenders who have been adjudged guilty detained by the State."

"They then should be studied carefully by a board of expert mental and physical specialists, who, after careful study of all the elements entering each case, would decide and fix the penalty for the crime."

"I realize the complexity of such a fundamental change. It probably requires even a constitutional amendment."

Strong Views on Prohibition

In the passage referring to prohibition, Smith did not express his opinion of the right or wrong of the law, but in referring to ratification of the Eighteenth Amendment by this State, he used several forceful phrases.

He referred to the method used in the 1919 legislature to force ratification, as "the cracking of the party whip" in the Senate and "the rule of the king caucus."

"Democratic government," he commented, "loses its force and vigor when an organized minority, by trick or device, circumvents the will of the majority."

Because ratification was not put up to the people, as he recommended, Smith added, "the whole question of prohibition and its enforcement in this State has become a political instead of an economic one."

Judges, clerks and local officials are elected and defeated in certain parts of the State on the wet and dry issue, he said, whereas, "by no possible stretch of the human imagination, could it have any application to the offices for which they are candidates."

State Appeals in Vain

A decision by the United States Supreme Court declared the State to be without power to make its own definition of what constitutes an intoxicant and compelled the State to accept the definition set by Congress.

"This State continually has petitioned Congress for a more liberal definition. Without regard to parties in 1920, both branches of the legislature attempted a more liberal definition by law. Under our form of government, and guided by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, the question of the Eighteenth Amendment and the sustaining legislation is removed from the States and is focused on the National Legislature at Washington."

"Gradually our people are beginning to realize that there and only there can any change in the present status be made."

"In the meanwhile, there devolves upon the State the sacred duty of sustaining the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead law. They are as much a part of the laws of this State as our own statutes and our own constitution."

Get What They Pay for

Then he added: "As far as I am concerned, in obedience to my oath to sustain the Constitution of the United States, I repeatedly have promised the people that, so far as it lies in my power, on the constitution of statutes, I will remove from office, upon proper proof being presented, any public official charged with laxity in enforcing the law."

He concluded by suggesting amendment of the State constitution providing that "no future amendments to the Federal Constitution be acted upon by the State Legislature until subjected to referendum."

Several pages of the message were devoted to farm relief. After pointing out that New York is one of the greatest agricultural States in the Union, he laid down this principle:

Advocates Equality

"Both National and State politics should be molded to insure equality of opportunity and reward between those groups which produce the food and those which consume it."

The agricultural section of the message on which the Governor laid particular stress did not discuss National farm relief, but pointed out that the bottom of farm depression in this State seems to have passed and that the State's program of relief was an important factor in modifying the severity of the depression, "which affected some of our States so calamitously."

The Governor advocated particularly a comprehensive State highway program, to aid the farmer in getting his product to market.

Much of the remainder of the report was devoted to State financing, roads, schools, public health, power resources and kindred subjects.

SMOKING GETS DEFENSE

No More Religious Issue Than Chewing Gum, Says Woman Preacher.

ABOARD S. S. AQUITANIA, Jan. 4.—(By Radio)—Smoking has no more religious importance than chewing gum, in the opinion of Miss Maude Royden, British preacher en route to the United States for a lecture tour.

Miss Royden, who is due to land in New York today, expressed her views in answering the report that her lecture engagement with the Women's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist church in Chicago had been cancelled because she smokes. She denied it.

Miss Royden smokes a little, she said, but so do most English women.

KIWANIS CLUB INSTALLS

Julian Wetzel is President in Place of Walter B. Harding.

The Kiwanis Club installed new officers at its luncheon today at the Claypool. Julian Wetzel became president succeeding Walter B. Harding.

Final plans were made for entertainment of visitors here for the State Kiwanis meeting at the Indianapolis Athletic Club Jan. 10 and 11. "Indianapolis Club Night" will be observed Jan. 11 with a special dinner.

ADmits Hearst Expose Papers Are Forgeries

Handwriting Experts Hold Documents Are Spurious, Senators Hear.

By PAUL R. MELLON
United Press Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Evidence of international handwriting experts that the Hearst Mexican documents are forgeries was introduced before the Senate investigating committee today by John Deford, Hearst attorney, and the committee immediately set out to determine identity of the forgers.

Deford's sensational admission of the spurious character of "documents" published by newspapers of William Randolph Hearst, some of them purporting to show a Mexican plot to bribe four United States Senators, came at the outset of today's hearings.

Later the committee put Miguel Avila, Hearst's document procurer, under severe examination, developing that he had taken citizenship papers in Mexico, although he still claimed American citizenship and showing that he still believed the documents "might" be genuine.

Sheffield on Stand

Avila was told to hold himself in readiness for further questioning when the committee resumes Friday.

Other testimony of the day included:

Denial by James R. Sheffield, former ambassador to Mexico, that any Mexican state papers, forged or genuine, had been purchased by the American embassy.

Statements from David E. Smiley, and Robert Barry, newspaper men, showing that John Page, Hearst newspaper man involved in procuring the Hearst documents had sought in 1923 to sell them an alleged "letter" to Senator Robert M. La Follette Jr., to President Calles, of Mexico. Smiley said the letter was "preposterous," because it was written on stationery of the Senate foreign relations committee, although La Follette was not then a member of the committee. The letter purported to be a statement of La Follette that Calles need not accept the definition set by Congress.

"This State continually has petitioned Congress for a more liberal definition. Without regard to parties in 1920, both branches of the legislature attempted a more liberal definition by law. Under our form of government, and guided by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, the question of the Eighteenth Amendment and the sustaining legislation is removed from the States and is focused on the National Legislature at Washington."

"Gradually our people are beginning to realize that there and only there can any change in the present status be made."

"In the meanwhile, there devolves upon the State the sacred duty of sustaining the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead law. They are as much a part of the laws of this State as our own statutes and our own constitution."

Get What They Pay for

Then he added: "As far as I am concerned, in obedience to my oath to sustain the Constitution of the United States, I repeatedly have promised the people that, so far as it lies in my power, on the constitution of statutes, I will remove from office, upon proper proof being presented, any public official charged with laxity in enforcing the law."

He concluded by suggesting amendment of the State constitution providing that "no future amendments to the Federal Constitution be acted upon by the State Legislature until subjected to referendum."

Several pages of the message were devoted to farm relief. After pointing out that New York is one of the greatest agricultural States in the Union, he laid down this principle:

Advocates Equality

"Both National and State politics should be molded to insure equality of opportunity and reward between those groups which produce the food and those which consume it."

The agricultural section of the message on which the Governor laid particular stress did not discuss National farm relief, but pointed out that the bottom of farm depression in this State seems to have passed and that the State's program of relief was an important factor in modifying the severity of the depression, "which affected some of our States so calamitously."

The Governor advocated particularly a comprehensive State highway program, to aid the farmer in getting his product to market.

Much of the remainder of the report was devoted to State financing, roads, schools, public health, power resources and kindred subjects.

SMOKING GETS DEFENSE

No More Religious Issue Than Chewing Gum, Says Woman Preacher.

ABOARD S. S. AQUITANIA, Jan. 4.—(By Radio)—Smoking has no more religious importance than chewing gum, in the opinion of Miss Maude Royden, British preacher en route to the United States for a lecture tour.

Miss Royden, who is due to land in New York today, expressed her views in answering the report that her lecture engagement with the Women's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist church in Chicago had been cancelled because she smokes. She denied it.

Miss Royden smokes a little, she said, but so do most English women.

KIWANIS CLUB INSTALLS

Julian Wetzel is President in Place of Walter B. Harding.

The Kiwanis Club installed new officers at its luncheon today at the Claypool. Julian Wetzel became president succeeding Walter B. Harding.

Final plans were made for entertainment of visitors here for the State Kiwanis meeting at the Indianapolis Athletic Club Jan. 10 and 11. "Indianapolis Club Night" will be observed Jan. 11 with a special dinner.

Auto Gas Kills



Edward P. Giori

Handwriting Experts Hold Documents Are Spurious, Senators Hear.

By PAUL R. MELLON
United Press Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Evidence of international handwriting experts that the Hearst Mexican documents are forgeries was introduced before the Senate investigating committee today by John Deford, Hearst attorney, and the committee immediately set out to determine identity of the forgers.

Deford's sensational admission of the spurious character of "documents" published by newspapers of William Randolph Hearst, some of them purporting to show a Mexican plot to bribe four United States Senators, came at the outset of today's hearings.

Later the committee put Miguel Avila, Hearst's document procurer, under severe examination, developing that he had taken citizenship papers in Mexico, although he still claimed American citizenship and showing that he still believed the documents "might" be genuine.

Sheffield on Stand

Avila was told to hold himself in readiness for further questioning when the committee resumes Friday.

Other testimony of the day included:

Denial by James R. Sheffield, former ambassador to Mexico, that any Mexican state papers, forged or genuine, had been purchased by the American embassy.

Statements from David E. Smiley, and Robert Barry, newspaper men, showing that John Page, Hearst newspaper man involved in procuring the Hearst documents had sought in 1923 to sell them an alleged "letter" to Senator Robert M. La Follette Jr., to President Calles, of Mexico. Smiley said the letter was "preposterous," because it was written on stationery of the Senate foreign relations committee, although La Follette was not then a member of the committee. The letter purported to be a statement of La Follette that Calles need not accept the definition set by Congress.

"This State continually has petitioned Congress for a more liberal definition. Without regard to parties in 1920, both branches of the legislature attempted a more liberal definition by law. Under our form of government, and guided by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, the question of the Eighteenth Amendment and the sustaining legislation is removed from the States and is focused on the National Legislature at Washington."

"Gradually our people are beginning to realize that there and only there can any change in the present status be made."

"In the meanwhile, there devolves upon the State the sacred duty of sustaining the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead law. They are as much a part of the laws of this State as our own statutes and our own constitution."

Get What They Pay for

Then he added: "As far as I am concerned, in obedience to my oath to sustain the Constitution of the United States, I repeatedly have promised the people that, so far as it lies in my power, on the constitution of statutes, I will remove from office, upon proper proof being presented, any public official charged with laxity in enforcing the law."

He concluded by suggesting amendment of the State constitution providing that "no future amendments to the Federal Constitution be acted upon by the State Legislature until subjected to referendum."

Several pages of the message were devoted to farm relief. After pointing out that New York is one of the greatest agricultural States in the Union, he laid down this principle:

Advocates Equality

"Both National and State politics should be molded to insure equality of opportunity and reward between those groups which produce the food and those which consume it."

The agricultural section of the message on which the Governor laid particular stress did not discuss National farm relief, but pointed out that the bottom of farm depression in this State seems to have passed and that the State's program of relief was an important factor in modifying the severity of the depression, "which affected some of our States so calamitously."

The Governor advocated particularly a comprehensive State highway program, to aid the farmer in getting his product to market.

Much of the remainder of the report was devoted to State financing, roads, schools, public health, power resources and kindred subjects.

SMOKING GETS DEFENSE

No More Religious Issue Than Chewing Gum, Says Woman Preacher.

ABOARD S. S. AQUITANIA, Jan. 4.—(By Radio)—Smoking has no more religious importance than chewing gum, in the opinion of Miss Maude Royden, British preacher en route to the United States for a lecture tour.

Miss Royden, who is due to land in New York today, expressed her views in answering the report that her lecture engagement with the Women's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist church in Chicago had been cancelled because she smokes. She denied it.

Miss Royden smokes a little, she said, but so do most English women.

KIWANIS CLUB INSTALLS

Julian Wetzel is President in Place of Walter B. Harding.

The Kiwanis Club installed new officers at its luncheon today at the Claypool. Julian Wetzel became president succeeding Walter B. Harding.

Final plans were made for entertainment of visitors here for the State Kiwanis meeting at the Indianapolis Athletic Club Jan. 10 and 11. "Indianapolis Club Night" will be observed Jan. 11 with a special dinner.

THE INDIANAPOLIS TIMES

NEW PLAN FOR CITY CONCRETE STREETS FILED

Duvall Specifications Are Made Less Rigid in Engineer's Report.

Eight-inch concrete with reinforcement only at joints is recommended by City Engineer A. H. Moore in revised street specifications announced today.

Present specifications, held over from the Duvall administration, provide nine inches with sixty-three pounds of reinforcement for each hundred square feet. Concrete contractors charged the old specifications boosted the price of concrete, giving asphalt contractors an advantage.

Submitted to Slack

Moore announced the revision after several conferences with Portland Cement Association representatives and asphalt contractors. The specifications were submitted to Mayor L. Ert Slack for approval before adoption by the board of works.

Charles L. Riddle, works board member, said the former specifications resulted in a war between contractors and the "buying of signatures" on petitions for the favored material. Property owners insisted on concrete, cheaper material, being reinstated and former City Engineer Paul Brown made the nine inch requirement.

Where reinforcement is needed, Moore said he would specify forty-seven pounds of steel instead of sixty-three. Machine finish will be required where streets permit.

Offers 'Curing' Recommendations

The mix will not be changed in the new specifications. It is one part cement, two sand and three one-half inch gravel.

Moore recommended a "curing" process, keeping the surface wet for twenty-four hours and then sprinkling two pounds of calcium chloride on each square yard to add strength. This will be required for streets and base for asphalt.

Asphalt specifications will remain six-inch concrete base with a 3-inch asphalt top. No reinforcement of the base is required. A leaner mix, one part cement, three of sand and six of gravel will continue.

Engineer's estimate of cost will be based on wood block, the most expensive type. Brick and asphaltic concrete are other materials included.

PUSH SEWAGE PLANS

State to Disregard Charges Made in Chicago.

Automobile license plates at cost and raising of the gasoline tax are two measures offered by Mark W. Rhodes, head of the Indiana license division, at the meeting today and tomorrow of all State motor vehicle commissioners in Kansas City.

The meeting was called to hold discussion and take steps leading to a program of reciprocity in licensing regulations, brought on by the new Oklahoma law requiring commercial machines from other States to carry Oklahoma licenses, threatening a

"cure" for the original theory of automobile registration practically has been forgotten by the problem of obtaining the necessary money with which to build highways," Rhodes said.