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"Give Light and the People Will Find Their Own Way."

Bigger and Better Prisons

The state needs bigger and better prisons. Authority for this statement is the best. Prison officials who have the custody of the wilful and the wayward, assert that the prison population of Indiana has grown so fast that housing facilities for convicts are inadequate.

Only a small percentage of the population at the penitentiary sleep in cells. They are bunched about in factory shops inside the prison walls.

The model penal farm, denounced when built five or six years ago as a bit of extravagance because of its size, is in the same or worse condition.

The people, of course, will furnish the half million of dollars or a considerable portion of it, not because they want to, but because it is a necessary contribution to the safety of society.

Ten years ago, there were those among us who prophesied with all the certainty of inspiration that today there would be no jails, no prisons, no poverty, no crime.

There were those among us who believed that with national prohibition, not the local option system which permitted men to occasionally journey to a benighted county which had failed to drive out the saloon and come back to local jails for making nuisances of themselves, there would be an end to the costly burden caused by crime.

That dream, it seems, is somewhat delayed in its realization, even though there is apparently a great majority in Indiana who still believe that at some distant date crime will vanish through the beneficences of prohibition.

But whether or not that is the final cure, the big fact remains that crime is increasing and increasing in such force as to demand something more than a jail as a remedy.

Something is wrong. The old restraints are gone. No longer does fear of punishment deter the tempted nor the specter of social ostracism haunt the thoughts of the weak.

While spending the half million for bigger and better prisons, economy might suggest that the people spend a few thousands in a serious study of the conditions responsible for the growth of crime.

There is a cure, somewhere. That the methods of prohibition enforcement has something to do with it is probably true. Bootlegging, to be profitable must have a very large clientele, who purchase from the criminals and who lose something of their own respect for laws which they help to violate.

The corruption of officials, caused by the huge profits from this business, may be a factor. It is too much to expect that all officials will remain honest when bribes for negligence or favors in a week are larger than salaries for a year.

Back in the distance may be found some clue to the crime industry in the part played by lawyers who find such practice profitable. The lawyer who is ever on the job with a bond, with a whisper to friendly officials, with a pull in politics, may be a contributing factor.

The technicalities created by precedents in other years have been turned from their original purpose of preventing injustice into one of protecting the guilty.

At any rate, unless the people are content to spend and keep on spending vast sums to house those who are caught and convicted, a small percentage of all the guilty, it might be well to make a survey with the idea of preventing crime, rather than rest content with trying vainly to punish it.

Facing Prohibition Facts

It is a fault of many reformers and would-be reform organizations that they are unwilling to face facts. They assert as facts what has not been proved. Often they assert as facts what they must know to be untrue.

This was illustrated in the pre-election appeal for funds sent out by the Anti-Saloon League of America. One passage, for instance: "Leading economic authorities agree that prohibition is a tremendously important aid toward general prosperity. Better public health, improved home conditions, and greater educational opportunity for children and youth are among its unquestioned benefits. It is the best method of decreasing the evils of alcoholism. It offers the greatest hope of saving future generations from the drink habit."

There are many people—an increasing number of people—who do not agree that prohibition is the best method for accomplishing these admirable ends. Other methods are being tried in other countries and with promising evidences of success.

Of the Canadian method all have heard. No one has heard of any Canadian who wishes to go back to the "prohibition" method. For Canada had her era of bootlegging, graft, and violence.

Norway and Sweden have tried both, and pronounce state monopoly the better method for promoting health, sobriety, and prosperity. France has tried quite different methods from our prohibition, and declares they work.

Even in England where personal liberty and "the pub" had become almost fetishes, the consumption of liquor has been cut to a third, and without setting up a super-government of outlaw drink dealers. So why declare that the handwork of the Anti-Saloon League is "the best method of decreasing the evils of alcoholism?"

Herbert Hoover, whose election was urged vehemently by the Anti-Saloon League, says of prohibition as it exists: "Common sense compels us to realize that grave abuses have occurred—abuses which must be remedied. An organized searching investigation of fact and causes alone can determine the wise method of correcting them. Crime and disobedience of law can not be permitted to break down the Constitution and laws of the United States."

The other leading candidate for President agreed with Mr. Hoover as to the evils, but did not feel the need for any "organized searching investigation" for either the causes or the remedy. He thought he saw a way out, which is not that of the Anti-Saloon League.

It is interesting to note that both presidential candidates disagreed with the Anti-Saloon League as to perfection of the Volstead act and the eighteenth amendment as the best and sure remedy for the evils of drink.

The league which originated and lobbied through the present brand of "prohibition" still stands by its handwork, and still assumes that all or any persons who venture to think that sobriety, health, and thrift might be attained better by other methods are "tools

of the liquor traffic and friends of the corner groggery."

Which they all are not. The cause of the anti-prohibitionists is recruited today from the sincere persons who once supported "prohibition" in the belief that it might prohibit, but now who feel that, without waiting for too long or intricate an inquiry into facts and causes, they are willing to pioneer along other paths in the hope of gaining sobriety, health, and thrift, without the accompaniment of graft, corruption, and unpunished murder.

Where Is the End?

The frenzy of speculation in Wall Street continues. Trading during the current week has broken all previous records, with more than 5,000,000 shares changing hands daily. Before the present bull market, a turnover of 2,000,000 shares a day was considered normal.

Orders are pouring into brokers' offices faster than they can be handled, and the machinery of the stock exchange is overtaxed.

There is a wide difference of opinion on what will be the outcome. Prices have been pushed up to unprecedented levels, so high in some instances that the yields on stocks will be almost negligible.

The upward trend continues despite warnings from bankers, conservative brokers, and heads of some of the corporations whose issues are involved, and in the face of widespread profit-taking. Stocks are being sold freely, but buying prevents a recession, showing many expect still higher prices.

Students of the market are agreed that the public is in the market as never before and this is credited with being responsible to a considerable degree for the continued bull movement. A rush of orders reached the street from all over the country following the election.

It would be rash to hazard a guess on whether the peak has been reached.

"Despite strength of the market, conservative observers are maintaining a cautious attitude," remarks the Wall Street Journal. Optimists are talking higher prices, it says, "although they admit a corrective reaction can develop at any time."

"It generally is expected that the Coolidge boom, now renamed the Hoover boom, will continue indefinitely, and that prices will advance until the public becomes sated or the supply of credit is exhausted," says Commerce and Finance. "Of course, this is a very dangerous assumption."

Leonard P. Ayres, Cleveland banker and statistician, points out there have been twelve well-defined bull markets in the last fifty years, and that the duration of each has been in the neighborhood of two years.

"The present market has lasted twenty-four months," he adds.

Meantime, the vast majority of people not interested in making money through speculation will wonder what will be the effect on business and general prosperity if and when the much-discussed "corrective reaction" sets in.

One thing seems reasonably certain. That is, that the small traders who make up the "public market," rather than the professionals and the big operators, will be the chief immediate sufferers.

Bill Tilden is forbidden to play amateur tennis in all countries except Abyssinia and Russia. Those two forward-looking countries haven't got any lawn tennis associations.

Now that the election has settled the prohibition question, what is the country going to do about alcoholic drinks?

About \$17,000,000 has been spent in flood relief. That's almost what it cost to elect a President.

A blindfolded man drove his automobile from New York to Boston. The newsy part of the whole story, though was the fact that his wife was with him.

—David Dietz on Science—

Hydrophobia Beaten

No. 209

As a small boy in the village of Arbois, Pasteur had witnessed a terrible calamity. A number of citizens bitten by a mad wolf died of hydrophobia.

It was the memory of that fact, perhaps, which led Pasteur to the crowning work of his career, the tracking of the germ of rabies.

Pasteur's two medical assistants—Roux and Chamberland—worked with him on this extremely dangerous research.

Finally a means for making a vaccine from the spinal cord of a rabbit which had died from rabies. This vaccine would protect dogs and other animals against the rabies.

Now letters began to come to Pasteur from all over Europe, begging for some of the vaccine to protect children who had been bitten by mad dogs.

Pasteur did not know what to do. This was not like dealing with sheep and the disease of anthrax. Pasteur did not dare run the risk of killing children. And yet, these children bitten by mad dogs always died of hydrophobia.

Then one day, a woman entered his laboratory, bringing a boy who had been bitten in fourteen places by a mad dog.

The death of this boy seemed inevitable. Pasteur sent for two of the best known physicians in Paris. After a consultation, they decided to give the boy the vaccine.

He was inoculated and he got well. Then a strange group arrived to see Pasteur. Nineteen Russian peasants who had been bitten by a mad wolf came to Paris, begging for the treatment. It was given them and all nineteen got well.

The czar of Russia sent Pasteur the diamond cross of St. Anne and a fund of 10,000 francs. With this the building of the famous Pasteur Institute of Paris was begun.

In 1892, on Pasteur's seventieth birthday, a great celebration was held in his honor at the Sorbonne in Paris.

M. E.

TRACY

SAYS:

"Contrary to Prevailing Opinion, Our Commercial Dealings With Latin America Are Forging Ahead of European Countries."

THERE are many things the law cannot guarantee with regard to safety on ships. It cannot guarantee that the captain will always exercise good judgment, or the crew keep its head. It cannot guarantee that other ships will be near enough at hand to render effective assistance when calls come for help.

On the other hand, there are things which the law can guarantee which it has undertaken to guarantee and with regard to which it should be rigidly enforced.

It can guarantee that no ship shall leave port without being in good condition and her cargo properly stored. It can guarantee that lifeboats and other safety devices are in working order. It can guarantee that tools, food and other necessary equipment shall be at hand in case of emergency.

People do not expect the law to perform miracles, but they do expect it to surround them with every degree of reasonable precaution.

Delayed Records

Queer things come to light in connection with the Stewart case, though no queerer, perhaps, than in any case where a millionaire is brought to book.

There is an endless parade of technicalities, which would not be so surprising if some of the technicalities were less serious.

The charge is perjury. Quite naturally, it rests on the difference between what Colonel Stewart said on one occasion and what he said on another. Since what he said on both occasions was before a senate investigation committee, it follows that the record plays an important part.

Most people regard records of congress and congressional committees as beyond question. It is generally supposed that they represent.

Verbatim transcriptions of what actually occurred, that they are made in such a way as to include a minimum of error and that they offer the best possible evidence.

It develops in the Stewart case, however, that while these records are made by stenographers, they are not necessarily copied until long after the fact and by general consent they contain inaccuracies.

One can not learn such things without wondering why we spend so much money for such poor results. If stenographers are employed why are their notes not copied at the time?

Why such a bother to take it all down shorthand, and then lay it aside until the writer's memory is of no assistance?

Ford Salaries in Brazil

Brazilian papers find fault with Henry Ford. They charge workers on his rubber plantation receive only \$15 a month while sailors on his ships receive \$180.

Well, what does that prove? The issue hardly turns on what laborers in the interior of Brazil get compared to sailors on American ships.

Is a foregone conclusion that the Chinese coolie draws less pay than the New York street sweeper. What the Brazilian papers should take into account is whether Mr. Ford's employees are getting paid more than they were before he began operations, or than they could get from someone else. In other words, has his entrance given them an improved opportunity to earn a living?

Differences in Standards

There is a great difference between standards of living in the United States and Latin-America, and, consequently, a great difference between the going wage.

That difference is not only interesting from a theoretical standpoint, but seems likely to play an important part not only in the development of trade, but of those feelings and attitudes which determine the relationships of countries.

We are too prone to think of Latin-America as a good place in which to do business because of the cheap labor available.

Latin-America is too prone to regard American capital and enterprise as a guarantee that it will enjoy American prosperity over night.

Each of these attitudes must be compromised to a certain extent, not only because they are irreconcilable, but because that is the way of the world.

Going After Trade

Latin American trade now represents more than one-fifth of our foreign commerce. It has doubled during the last twenty years. The way it has grown shows how it can be made to grow.

We are not only gaining in Latin America because of the increase in population and the development of natural resources, but because we have been able to take some of the business formerly going to European countries.

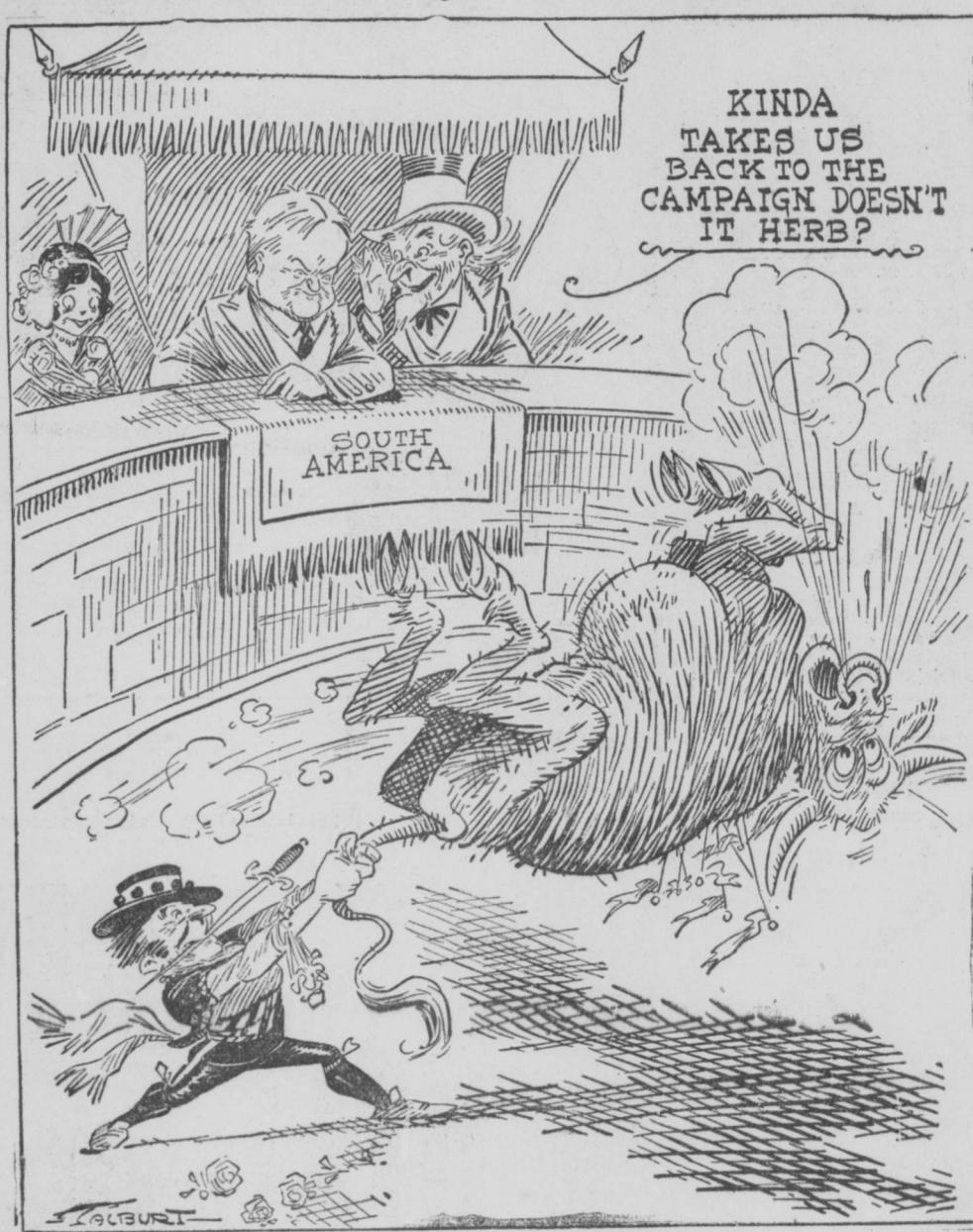
Contrary to prevailing opinion, our commercial dealings with Latin America are forging ahead of those of European countries. By comparison, we are taking a constantly bigger lead.

Some people will say that this is due to our greater investments; some will say that it is due to the efforts of our department of commerce, and some will say that it is due to our prestige.

While these have helped, it owes far more to the energy and enterprise of our business institutions. Business neither follows the flag, nor the bond issue, as an English writer points out, but the salesman, the branch house, the developer and the industrialist.

If we want more trade in Latin America, or any other part of the world, we must get it in exactly the same way that we do at home, and that is by going after it.

Just What He's Tryin' to Get Away From.



Rat-Bite Fever Not Unknown in U. S.

BY DR. MORRIS FISHBAIN,
Editor Journal of the American Medical Association and of Hygiene, the Health Magazine

WHEN a human being is bitten by a rat, weasel, cat, ferret, squirrel or other animal of this type, he not infrequently develops a disease associated with a germ found frequently in the body of the rat.

Cases of rat bite fever have been reported most frequently from Japan, where the nature of the housing of the people makes it not infrequent for a rat to bite a human being.

In the United States, the disease occurs seldom, but cases have been reported from various places, some of the saddest are those in which children are attacked when left alone in slum districts.

Instances have been seen in which babies have been bitten many times about the body and in which

the disease rat-bite fever has developed subsequently.

The germ that causes the disease is a spiral-shaped organism found in 3 per cent of a vast number of common brown rats in Japan, the bodies of which were examined by bacteriologists.

From ten to twenty-seven days after a person has been bitten, he develops the general symptoms of disease such as headache and pains in the muscles. The place of the bite, which has become healed, suddenly becomes painful, swollen and bluish-red in color, and the lymph glands in the vicinity swell and become tender.

Usually there is fever and all signs of prostration associated with infectious disease. The constitutional effects are severe, since in some cases as long as three months may be required for recovery.

Because of the unusual nature of the disease rat-bite fever is sometimes confused with erysipelas or malaria or other infections. However, the definite ascertaining of the fact that the person has been bitten by a rat and the general swelling and inflammation at the point of the bite serve to establish definitely its nature.

This disease has been known in Japan for many years, and, in fact, was so common there that the Japanese had a special name for it, namely, "sodoku."

As long ago as 1840 a case was described in the United States, but numerous cases since have been described in American literature.

Cases were quite frequent in the trenches during the World war and during the last ten years the disease has been reported in practically all countries in the world.

Reason

By

Frederick

LANDIS



THE PEOPLE OF ALBANY
KNIFE OF TAMMANY
WE GET HALF OF BILL

THE German republic has appointed Baron Von Felking national fashion director for men, but the athletes probably will continue to ask the former kaiser to design their running suits.

Last Sunday the people of Mexico observed Armistice day by keeping still for two minutes—and that's a long time for the people of Mexico.

We do not like to see the Fourth of March take Vice-President Dawes out of public life, for he is a real one.

He does not wear the dickey of affection; there are no detours in his public attitude; he never slinks up the alley of expediency, but walks straight down the pike.

He is a great business man, the best administrator in America, and still a member of the human race. He would make a great President!

If Moses is still keeping in touch with us, he will doubtless be mortified to learn that whereas it took him forty years to lead the Israelites from Egypt to the Promised Land, airplanes now make the trip in two hours and twenty minutes.

Half of the ashes of Big Bill Haywood, former I. W. W. agitator, who fled to Russia and died there, will be buried in this country. This is all right, but it means just that much more bother assembling Bill on Resurrection day.

Questions and Answers

You can get an answer to any answerable question of fact or information by writing to Frederick M. Kerry, Question Editor, The Indianapolis Times, Washington Bureau, 1225 New York Ave., Washington, D. C. enclosing 2 cents in stamps. Questions of a personal nature cannot be answered. All letters are confidential. You are cordially invited to make use of this service.

Who are the three wise monkeys? "Little Apes of Nikko," sometimes known as the "three wise monkeys." It is the name for the monkeys that appear on a mural decoration among the ancient tombs of Nikko, Japan. The three wise monkeys are as follows: Mizaru, who sees no evil; Mikajaru, who hears no evil; and Kojaru, who speaks no evil. The legend is simply a moral idea to point out the wisdom of minding one's own business.

Did George Washington ever leave any money to found a university in Washington, D. C.?

The establishment of a university in the national capital was one of the desires most strongly entertained by George Washington. In his will he left a legacy for such an

KEEPING UP With THE NEWS

BY LUDWELL DENNY

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WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—While the nation talked sea disaster and the Hoover bull market, the law moved relentlessly today against Stewart, Fall and Doheny, three principals in the almost forgotten oil scandals.

At the same time word came from Paris that French legal authorities had decided to reject the American demand for extradition of Henry M. Blackmer, another oil scandal principal, under indictment in Denver for falsification of income tax returns. Blackmer is credited with having originated the \$3,000,000 "rakeoff" in the Continental Trading Company deal with Harry Sinclair and Robert W. Stewart.

Ex-Secretary of the Interior Fall, who "borrowed" \$100,000 from E. L. Doheny, Elk Hills lessee, and received \$500,000 of the Continental Trading Company bonds from Sinclair, Teapot Dome lessee, will be brought to trial with Doheny on a bribery charge. This announcement was made here by former Senator Alton Pomerene, after conference with President Coolidge.

Pomerene is the only remaining special government oil counsel, since resignation last week of Owen J. Roberts of Philadelphia.

THIS bribery charge grows out of the \$100,000 Doheny-to-Fall "loan," the first sensation of the 1923 senate investigation. The money was sent by Doheny in New York to Fall here in "the little satchel," Doheny's son said. Fall and Doheny were acquitted by a District of Columbia jury two years ago on a doubt indictment charging conspiracy to defraud the government in the Elk Hills lease, which was made a few months after the "loan."

The date of the bribery charge trial will be fixed after Pomerene determines the state of the defendants' health, which has been uncertain. Fall, who also was indicted with Sinclair on a conspiracy charge, was unable, because of ill health, to attend that trial, in which Sinclair was acquitted last spring.

Meanwhile, L. A. Rover, United States attorney here, prepared today to close the government's senate perjury case against Stewart, chairman of Standard Oil of Indiana and one of the four participants in the Continental Trading deal.

Stewart was called before the senate investigating committee last February and April. On the first occasion he testified that he did not profit personally from the Continental deal and that he had no knowledge regarding who received the bonds.

Later other witnesses testified that Stewart received one-fourth of the \$3,000,000 bonds. In April, Stewart admitted to the senate committee having received these bonds, but claimed he held them merely in trust for his companies.

IN the present perjury trial, growing out of this discrepancy in his senate testimony, Stewart contends that the senate record inaccurately quotes him as denying knowledge of the deal.

Senators Nye and Walsh, committee members, are expected to be the last government witnesses today. Walsh and two newspaper men already have corroborated the senate record.

Paul V. Anderson, St. Louis Post-Dispatch, testified that Stewart "was a very tricky witness," before the senate committee.

Testimony showed that the bonds were kept in Stewart's personal vault from 1922 to 1928, and that coupons were clipped and reinvested until the senate oil investigation began in 1924. Stewart was acquitted last June by a District of Columbia jury on a senate contempt charge growing out of his refusal in February to answer questions relating to the Continental deal.

This Date in U. S. History

Nov. 16
1776—British captured Ft. Mifflin on the Hudson and took 2,000 prisoners.
1864—Sherman's army started on its march from Atlanta to the sea.
1907—Oklahoma admitted to the Union.

Daily Thought

A naughty person, a wicked man, walketh with a froward mouth.—Prov. 6:12.

THE opportunity to do mischief is found a hundred times a day, and that of doing good once a year.—Voltaire.

Questions and Answers

institution if ever created. However, the legacy never became effective. Congress, because of varying opinions as to the functions of the national government in matters of education, never acted; and in time the Potomac Canal shares, left by Washington for the purpose, became valueless.

What is the superstition about the sapphire?

It is said to bestow strength and energy, soften anger, free from enchantment, obtain release from captivity, prevent evil and impure thoughts, cure boils, carbuncles and headaches, rest and refresh the body and give color to the cheeks.

Is the sundial mentioned in the Bible?

The earliest mention of a sundial is in Isaiah 37:36, which reads: "Behold I will bring again the shadow of the degrees, which is gone down in the sundial of Ahaz, 10 degrees backward. So the sun returned 10 degrees by which degrees it was gone down."

BRIDGE? PUZZLE

BY FABYAN MATHEY
Clubs are trumps and South has the lead. North and South must win all eight tricks, against a perfect defense.

S-10-3	H-2	D-4-3	C-A-K-Q
NORTH:			
S-6-2	H-5	D-K-10	C-10-9
WEST:			
S-None	H-A-9-7-4	D-A	C-7-5-2
SOUTH:			

LAY out the cards on a table and study the situation. See if you can find the method of play by which North and South can take all of the tricks. The solution is printed, herewith.

The Solution

THIS solution involves some rather clever manipulation. Both ruffing and the squeeze play

are necessary to reach the solution.

South leads the ace of diamonds, followed by a trump which North wins. North then leads his remaining diamond, and South trumps. South now leads a trump, which North wins, and North leads his last trump.

On this play West is squeezed. If he discards a heart South will win all the remaining tricks in that suit, or South will win two tricks in that suit after North has taken a spade trick.