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

A Dangerous Experiment

In an effort to check the admitted increase of crime, the local prosecutor proposes that the law be so changed that those convicted of crime be sent to prison pending appeals of their sentences to higher courts.

Those charged with enforcement of laws are naturally chagrined that men who are declared guilty by juries remain at liberty for many months while higher courts consider appeals.

But the remedy for this condition does not necessarily lie in sending men who may be innocent to prison, in order to get a larger number of really guilty behind bars.

The experiment is more than dangerous, not for the amount of wrong that it will do, but because of the principle and theory behind it.

It has never been the theory of our law that it is better to punish a few innocent men than to permit many guilty to escape. Exactly the opposite has been the basis upon which this country has always acted.

If the proposed change were made, very many innocent men would suffer, for the higher courts very frequently decide that the lower courts and juries have unjustly and illegally convicted those charged with crime.

There are remedies for the very real evil which does exist in the interminable appeals. One of these is speedier action in the higher courts and a change in methods which permit cases to be held up for months and years before any decision is reached.

It is not in the theory of speedy justice that an appeal wherein the liberty of any man is involved should be undecided for three or four years.

There are other ways of curbing crime than by jeopardizing legal rights. One of these is a reform in the legal profession.

While every man is entitled to a legal defense when charged with crime, no guilty man is entitled to the legal services of a lawyer who knows that his client is guilty.

Some very respectable and respected lawyers make real money by defending those whom they must be certain are guilty of the crimes charged. They resort to tricks to inject error into the records. They condone, at times, false testimony and some are suspected of suggesting plausible tales.

If every lawyer would act really as an officer of the court and inform the court when they learned of a client's guilt, there would be less crime.

If a lawyer were disbarred for concealing knowledge of the guilt of a client, guilty men would understand that crime does not pay. That would work no hardship on either the individual or society. No lawyer owes a guilty client any duty except advice to confess and, perhaps, a plea for light sentence on any grounds that might show reasons for mercy.

Crime is a problem. The legal profession could solve it by a few new standards of ethics.

Britain's Prime Minister

Britain's prime minister, Stanley Baldwin, must have a most engaging personality. Never, apparently is he personally responsible for anything that goes wrong. Always it is some wicked subordinate who has bungled a secret treaty with France, or failed to carry out a pledge of domestic reform. And, remarkable to relate, his opponents as much as his supporters forever are chiding that it is not Baldwin's fault.

"He has not the strength to impose his personality on his followers," explains one of the latter.

The other day in parliament the government (Mr. Baldwin) was "interpellated"—questioned—by MacDonald and Lloyd George and was backed into a corner. There seemed no way out.

Baldwin smiled and replied: "That touches me on a sensitive spot. I always felt that the factory acts should have had first attention. But this is rather late in the day to be making that discovery regarding ships.

Unless the public insists on enactment and enforcement of national laws and international regulations guaranteeing safe ships and free ship disasters, there probably will be many more *Vestris* disasters.

David Dietz on Science

Whole World His Field

No. 214

THOMAS A. EDISON is known to most people as the inventor of the phonograph, the incandescent light and the motion picture camera. Few people realize, however, the vast number of important fields in which Edison had a part. These were stressed recently when congress conferred its medal of honor upon Edison.

Edison began his career as an inventor by making many improvements in telegraphic machines.

His first patent, awarded Oct. 11, 1868, was for an electric vote recorder.

From that day on, the whole world, practically has been Edison's field.

In 1869 he Franklin L. Pope as an electrical engineer, and his next inventions were improvements

stock tickers.

In 1870, he received \$40,000 for some inventions.

In 1872, he assisted Sholes, the inventor of the typewriter to make the first working model of that machine.

During the next four years he made some dozens of inventions, ranging from paraffin paper to the quadruplex telegraph. The quadruplex made it possible to send four messages over one telegraph line. This meant the savings of millions of dollars which otherwise would have gone into additional telegraph wires.

He also invented many other electrical devices during this time. During the course of his experiments, he recognized the existence of certain electrical forces, the exact nature of which he could not ascertain. He called them "etheric force." Today, we know that Edison had come upon the electromagnetic waves which made radio possible.

In 1876, he moved to Menlo Park, N. J. where he located his laboratory.

This same year, he invented the carbon telephone transmitter. This transmitter made telephone a commercial possibility. The radio microphone in use in broadcasting stations today is essentially a telephone transmitter, so that Edison also deserves considerable credit for radio broadcasting.

Edison's inventions up to 1876 would have constituted a considerable career for most men. But Edison was only getting under way. He was yet to patent the inventions for which he was chiefly famous.

Prison Spies

Members of a special committee of the House of Representatives who have been investigating federal prisons have expressed themselves as shocked and more or less outraged at the discovery that the department of justice had "planted" agents in the prisons in the guise of prisoners, to get inside information on the misdeeds of wardens and others in charge of prisoners.

Before getting terribly excited over the method



M. E. TRACY SAYS:

"The Mad Rush of Stock Trading Is a Menace to the Nation."

SIX million four hundred thousand shares a day, where 5,000,000 was a record only a few weeks ago and 4,000,000 only a few months. Five hundred twenty-five thousand for a seat on the Stock Exchange, where one could be bought for \$200,000 in 1927, \$76,000 in 1923, and \$45,000 in 1918.

Are we crazy, or have we found a golden egg-laying goose that can not be killed?

Men of supposedly sound financial judgment stand amazed. Leonard Ayres of Cleveland points out that we have had twelve well-defined stock market booms; that they have averaged a run of about two years, and that according to such average, the present one soon should complete its course.

Alarmed at what might happen if the craze were not checked, the federal reserve has forced a call money up by raising the rediscount rate. No good!

Those who fancy the upward trend irresistible are not dismayed by 7 per cent money. The chances are they would not be dismayed by 10 or 15 per cent.

" " "

Borrowing Is Difficult

Ten or fifteen billion dollars has been added to the capital investment of certain great corporations since the first of the year, with little more to show for it than the swapping of paper certificates and the childish notion that we at last have struck such a good thing it cannot be overdone.

While it has had little, if any, effect on the gambling, the advance in interest rates has served to divert a vast amount of money from legitimate business.

Merchants, manufacturers, and farmers find it difficult to borrow what they need.

Our entire economic structure has been weakened by the concentration of public credit in support of what amounts to little more than a high-class poker game.

The idea that creating wealth involves nothing more serious than watching a blackboard and barking orders has developed to the proportions of a mental disease.

Millions of people have laid aside their ambition, to play an ever-rising market. Not only that, but they have swallowed the pleasant gospel that the market never will sag.

" " "

Patriotism Makes Fools

One might as well spit against the north wind as to be cynical.

"Don't sell the United States short," has become a national slogan, which means that we have made patriotism an excuse for failing to consider scientific fact.

When it was shown a few years ago that ultraviolet rays had the specific property of preventing rickets in the child, they began to be recommended as a panacea for almost every type of disturbance to which the human being may be heir.

Chronic rheumatism, baldness, pernicious anemia, and tuberculosis were only a few of the diseases or conditions for which they were said.

As a result of this widespread dissemination of this potent method of treatment and as a result particularly of overdoing, reports have already become available of bad effects following the use of these

rays.

lamps under conditions that are not controlled.

A common effect of overdoing is sleeplessness, restlessness, loss of weight, and nausea.

Scientific reports indicate that resistance of infections by bacteria may be lowered if too large a surface of the body is irradiated at one time.

The second or third day after a large overdose, the skin becomes hot, red, swollen, and inflamed and in some cases may seem to be burned severely.

Too long repeated applications may result in thickening of the skin; sometimes severe overdoing is associated with headaches and pains in the eyes.

The eyes are especially sensitive to ultra-violet rays and must be protected by wearing goggles during the treatment.

People who are highly nervous and neurotic are more sensitive to

All Set for Him



DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

Danger in Overdoing Ultra Violet Rays

BY DR. MORRIS FISHBEIN

Editor, *Journal of the American Medical Association* and *Hygieia, the Health Magazine*.

OUR public responds to the introduction of any new measure or activity in its daily life with tremendous waves of enthusiasm, which fail to consider scientific fact.

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People who are highly nervous and neurotic are more sensitive to

the rays than are those apparently of more settled nervous systems.

On the other hand, it is reported that in many cases instability of the nervous system may be the result of insufficient ultra-violet.

In the presence of kidney disease, heart disease, high fever or periodic activity in women, ultraviolet rays must be used with great caution. It is an aphorism in medicine that every force which is potent for good may also do harm.

The superior council of public hygiene of France, in view of the possible dangers from ultra-violet rays, recently issued the following statement:

"Given the serious accidents which may result from the use of ultra-violet apparatus handled by incompetent persons, it is necessary in the interest of public health to confine the use of these procedures to a hospital service and to authorize their application only by a specialist physician."

" " "

THE GREATEST FARMER AN ENDLESS APPETITE HIS HINGES ARE RUSTY

By Frederick LANDIS

" " "

IT was appropriate for the leaders

of the National Grange to lead

Mount Vernon, for George Washington was the greatest and most prosperous farmer of the Colonial period.

He maintained strict discipline, kept books on everything, and the products which bore his name were favorites up and down the seaboard.

But lavish entertaining, all but wiped out his profits; his guests were so numerous he had to buy butter, though he kept more than one hundred cows.

" " "

One pitted the late President

Harding's father, just dead at

Marion, O., for after the fleeting

joy of his son's election, the old

gentleman's day were filled with the

scandals, tragedies and whisperings

which followed the administration.

Adversity has an endless appetite for innocent bystanders.

" " "

Justice becomes a matter of wind

jamming, law a matter of red tape,

morality a matter of quibbling, and

government a matter of politics.

Colonel Stewart may have lied, but no quorum was present, so he could not be convicted.

A thin excuse, perhaps, if measured by abstract principles, but none the less effective, the point being that others were in the same boat.