

The Indianapolis Times

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BOYD GURLEY, Editor ROY W. HOWARD, President FRANK G. MORRISON, Business Manager

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

The Community Fund

Is this city able to contribute the sum set by the community fund to the charitable uses it represents? No one would have the temerity to suggest that this city could not raise that sum, or ten times that sum, if the individual cases which will be cared for by it were brought directly to public attention.

Yet there seems to be some difficulty in obtaining the money which those who have charge of the organized charities have set as the least amount on which these agencies can operate.

Perhaps the reason for hesitation comes from the fact that while one sick child or helpless mother will attract deep and instant sympathy, few have the power to visualize the needs of a thousand children of a thousand mothers whose needs are cared for in an orderly and prompt manner by social agencies.

Yet every one knows that there are in every city recurring cases where help and aid are necessary. Each year there are the sick. There are the unemployed. There are those who have found it impossible to meet the buffet of fate or the disaster of circumstances.

We have not yet learned completely the lessons of living in great cities. We have not yet solved all the problems that come in changing from a rural and independent existence to one of community dwelling. There are always misfits. There are always the unfortunate. There are always the needy.

The community fund is organized to meet very definite social needs and every agency which receives its support has behind it a great necessity. The needs, apparently, grow each year and that, too, may be expected.

As a matter of fact these agencies which are supported by voluntary contributions are more important than the organized agencies supported by taxation.

We might imagine a community which could get along very well without some of the inspectors and agents of various boards. We can not imagine a great community without a hospital for a sick child.

Perhaps the urgency of the matter has been brought home with enough emphasis. That fund must be raised. It is hardly a question of volition. Why not do it today?

A Lesson in Taxes

Payne Whitney, dying the other day, left an estate appraised at \$179,000. Of this the federal government will receive about \$4,000,000 through the federal inheritance tax.

Thomas Fortune Ryan, whose death has followed Whitney's, leaves an estate estimated at a much larger figure. Of this the federal and state governments will receive shares proportionately the same as in the case of the Whitney estate.

Something more than thirty millions of dollars will be turned back to the people of New York from the estates of these two multimillionaires. In this fact should be found an answer to those who are seeking to destroy the federal inheritance tax on the ground that "it is a tax that properly belongs to the states."

Here the state of New York is receiving four-fifths of the tax and the federal government one-fifth—surely none too large a federal share when it is remembered that neither Whitney nor Ryan drew their vast wealth solely from the state of New York.

But the important fact is that it is the federal inheritance law which actually makes possible effective state inheritance laws. The federal law operates in all states that have inheritance taxes as it is operating in New York. In those misguided states that have abandoned this tax, in the hope of attracting wealthy men there to die, the federal tax is collected in full.

In the case of some persons who campaign for "leaving this tax to the states," a simple lack of intelligence is responsible. In the case of others it is something else. These seek first to destroy the federal tax, knowing that destruction of the state taxes, one by one, then will be comparatively easy.

The inheritance tax is among the most just of taxes, as none looking at the vast private fortunes left by Whitney and Ryan will deny.

Mooney and Billings

At last, after twelve years, stirrings of public conscience give hope of belated justice in the California Mooney-Billings case.

The American Civil Liberties Union has made this famous case first order of business and is organizing a nation-wide drive upon Governor Young of California for immediate and unconditional pardon for the pair. Fifty pounds of evidence which it claims proves a "frame-up" has been gathered.

If Governor Young doesn't know it, nearly all the rest of the world is convinced that whatever their sins may have been, Tom Mooney and Warren Billings did not plant the bomb that killed a score of people in the 1916 Preparedness day outrage in San Francisco.

Mooney and Billings were labor agitators and perhaps even guilty of sabotage. But that does not justify the complacent attitude that would leave them in prison because "they're a bad lot, anyway."

If they can be "framed" into living death for wholesale murder of which they are innocent, then so can the rest of us, in an American court of justice, be victimized by crooked district attorneys and suborned and venal witnesses. With Mooney and Billings in jail for life we may well exclaim with John Wesley: "There, but for the grace of God, am I!"

California has had twelve years to clear up the disgrace of this case. Governor Young should not permit further delay.

Qualifications for Citizenship

The United States supreme court will decide whether opposition to war makes a person ineligible to citizenship. The court has decided to accept for review the case of Mme. Rosika Schwimmer, Hungarian pacifist, lecturer and writer.

Mme. Schwimmer has been seeking citizenship for several years. Her petition was rejected by the United States district court in Chicago because she said she would be unwilling to bear arms, and that she would not kill another person, even to save her own life.

The appeals court reversed this decision, holding sensibly that her attitude on the question of pacifism had nothing to do with her qualifications for citizenship. Questions put by the lower court were called hypothetical and termed "conundrums."

The 100 per centers in the department of labor

were not content, however, and appeal was taken by the department of justice. The petition said the government feared the growth of pacifism.

Apparently the officials in Washington acted on the theory that Americans are nit-wits, unable to weigh conflicting ideas and decide things for themselves. We must be protected, and the bureaucrats, with paternal solicitude, undertook to attend to it.

We very much doubt if the supreme court will share that view, or that it will yield to the "red" bugaboo which seems to govern so many of the actions of the executive officers.

Babies With Tails

The news columns tell of a baby born in Baltimore with a tail seven inches long. The doctors say the occurrence is not so very unusual. The spinal column has a way, in animal life, of ending in a tail. The habit has been outgrown largely in the case of human beings, but in moments of absent-mindedness nature reverts to a forgotten era. At least so the doctors and scientists say.

In Arkansas news of these short-tailed babies no doubt will be censored. The matter could not be explained properly, now that the state has passed its anti-evolution law. It would not do to tell the children that this was a case of atavism—a throw-back—to the monkey age of man. That would be against the law.

And it would not seem wise to say that God gets careless in constructing babies, and finishes them once in a while under the impression that He is making a monkey or a dog.

Too Many Toll Bridges

Toll bridges operated for private gain, and the disfiguration of highways by advertising signboards, were criticised severely by Thomas H. MacDonald, chief of the public roads bureau of the department of agriculture in his annual report to congress.

In the last congress, he said, bills were introduced for construction of 122 toll bridges, sixty-seven of which were authorized. About three-fourths of these, or about fifty, were for private interests.

The same private interests, MacDonald says, fight tooth and nail to block legislation authorizing building of public free bridges.

There is hardly any room for argument on the points stressed by MacDonald. Tolls as a means of financing a state seeking to pay its share of bridge-building are one thing. Tolls to yield enormous profits to private interests through the years are another.

As for the disfiguring billboards, the sooner we can find means of protecting natural beauty of our roads from these monstrosities, the better.

Let congress take MacDonald's report to heart.

Twenty-one guns roared in salute as Hoover embarked for South America. That other terrific roar you heard was from the candidates for postmaster-ships who won't get to see him for a couple of months.

Headlines you never see: WON WEALTH BY EM-BEZZLING AND PLAYING HORSES, SAYS FORMER BANK CLERK.

Irvin Cobb spends his winters window shopping, according to an item from New York. Babe Ruth also has a terrific appetite.

The only real thinkers in America are the men of the farms and small towns, says a French diplomat. Perhaps they got that way thinking about congress' plans for farm relief.

There may be no connection between the two events at all, but shortly after President Coolidge spoke on world peace, Lloyd George was reported slightly ill.

A bulletin from the department of commerce announces that the United States ranks first of all nations as a compiler of statistics. Even on the streets you occasionally see men studying figures.

Professor Shapley of Harvard announces that he has found the center of the visible universe 47,000 light years away. There haven't been as yet, however, any announcements of good-will trips.

David Dietz on Science

Edison's Chief Inventions

No. 217

THE World war may be taken as a convenient dividing point in the career of Thomas A. Edison, famous American inventor, recently awarded the United States Congressional Medal of Honor.

Let us summarize, therefore, his inventions prior to 1914. They are a long and imposing list.

1868—His first patented invention, an electric vote recorder. He had previously made many improvements in men's telegraph apparatus.

1859—Various stock tickers.

1872 to 1878—Various improvements in the duplex and quadruplex telegraph systems.

1876—The carbon transmitter which made telephony a commercial possibility.

1877—The phonograph.

1879—The incandescent electric light.

1880—The magnetic ore separator.

1880—The first full-size electric railway.

1880 to 1887—Some 300 patents relating to the electric power industry.

1887 to 1890—Some seventy-five patents relating to improvements in the phonograph.

1891—The motion picture camera.

1891 to 1900—A number of important inventions for the iron ore industry.

1900 to 1910—The Edison alkaline storage battery. During this period he also developed the Portland cement mill and founded both the Edison Storage Battery Company and the Portland Cement Company.

1910 to 1914—Developed many improvements in the phonograph.

1912—The kinetophone, a talking motion picture.

1913—Improvements in the dictograph.

The World war, as we shall see next, made it necessary for Edison to turn his attention to other fields. One of the first effects of the war was to cause a shortage of certain chemical materials for which American industries had depended upon Europe.

It was to this problem that Edison turned his attention, his own plant for the manufacture of phonograph records being hit almost at once by a shortage of carbolic acid.

M. E. TRACY

SAYS:

"Why Should We Scrap Our Navy If We Enter the World Court? . . . Who Fails to Bolt His Door Because There Is a Statute Against Burglary?"

A curious admixture of practicality and idealism—this President Coolidge of ours. No sooner is he through arguing for more cruisers than he begins maneuvering to get us into the world court. Hopelessly inconsistent, some people say. If we are going to have judges, why not disarm? If we are not going to disarm, why play the hypocrite and pretend to favor peace?

Consistency would be a jewel if it only squared with life. Strictly logical people, however, seldom accomplish more than make good arguments.

Why should we scrap our navy if we enter the world court, or even sign a treaty to outlaw war? Who fails to bolt his door, or, perhaps, keep a shotgun in the house, because there is a statute against burglary?

Laws Not Enough

The pacifist brigade makes ready to move on Washington. If the Kellogg pact is agreed to, it asks, why more money for six-inch guns? Why indeed? Why a lock on the door, why a dog in the yard, why a police force of 15,000 in New York City, why all the constables and deputy sheriffs? Have we not a law against every crime they are supposed to prevent, have we not courts to settle all the cases and have we not protected ourselves against all kinds of violence in so far as it was possible to do so through paper enactments?

There seems no reason to go crazy in one direction for fear we may go too far in another. Why get so excited over ten cruisers more or less? They do not spell the difference between Prussianism and the millennium.

We live in a very human world and we must recognize its human weaknesses—its suspicion and distrust, its eternal disposition to bargain and trade, its habit of attaining ends by compromise and concession—if we are to accomplish results.

Who Except a Moron?

William McFee, writing in the New York Sunday World and headlined as a "sea-going engineer," calls the "women and children first" tradition a "classic, conventional ineptitude."

By way of bolstering up the assertion, he says that "nothing could be more ridiculous than to put a lot of women and children into a lifeboat with, perhaps, a couple of weak stewards and a mess boy, and smash them down into the wintry north Atlantic."

Every one will admit that nothing could be more ridiculous, but what has that to do with it? Who except a moron interprets the "women and children first" tradition in such a way?

The "women and children first" tradition presupposes intelligence as well as courage. It is not built around a childish notion that sailors are to stand back while wives and infants go forth in boats they do not know how to handle or could not handle if they did. Its ideal is safety for those less able to take care of themselves, and it includes everything needed to provide for that safety.

Art Scandal and Genius

Art scandal goes with art. That is the chief reason why Italy should be expected to put on a good one. Some \$2,000,000 worth of supposedly genuine old statues has found its way not only into private collections throughout the world but—horror of horrors—into some of the greatest and most exacting museums.

Strangest of all, the supply appeared to grow bigger as the market improved, which is contrary to the habits of old statuary, and which arouses the suspicion of critics.

An investigation brought out the truth. The statuary was being produced by two skillful brothers, who labored for starvation wages, while the art dealers trading in their genius got rich.

One is reminded of how Michael Angelo won a cardinal's admiration by perpetrating a similar fraud though in jest, and all the more so since the poor sculptors in this case may profit by a similar whim of fate.

It required craftsmanship, as well as crookedness to carry through such a stupendous fake. That is what the poor sculptors contributed, and that is the one good thing that has been discovered.

Give Moderns a Chance!

Whatever the rule of "age before beauty" may mean in other fields, it plays a big part in shaping the art market.

Give a bit of statuary or painting four centuries, or even two, and see how the price goes up.

One cannot quarrel with the idea as art is made an excuse for it. It is not art so much as an appetite for what is rare, ancient and, therefore, impossible for more than a few to possess.

The penchant for collecting what men have left is commendable in every way. It gives us a perspective we could not otherwise attain. It takes the conceit out of us by revealing through what slow processes the race has advanced. But placing a high value on antiques for other reasons than their age, calling them superior to what we can produce when they are not and begging those who are able to do better work for the sake of ancestor worship, is little less than a tragedy.

Why do we value fabulous prices for sculpture, painting, furniture, pottery and tapestries that are old, we would not injure art in the least by giving men and women who have chosen it as a career their chance to earn an honest living.



DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

Health Questions for Teacher to Ask

BY DR. MORRIS FISHBEIN

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

NOWADAYS it is realized that the health of the school teacher has a definite relationship to the quality of her work, to the response of her pupils and to the finances of school administration. The child learns more by example than by rule.

It is not worth while for a teacher to tell children to stand tall when she herself slouches with her stomach ach forward. In the great campaign for health as a fundamental factor in life, the National Educational Association has placed mental health and physical health on a par.

In preparing health questions for teachers, the magazine Hygeia has

Is your appetite good for wholesome food?
Are you free from persistent trivial worry?
Do you enjoy mingling with other people?
Have you confidence in yourself?
Is your weight within 10 per cent below or 15 per cent above the average for your height and years?
Does your posture indicate health and efficiency?
Are your arches normal and are you free from pain in your feet and legs?
Are your muscles resilient?
Is your vision either normal or corrected by glasses?
Can you hear ordinary conversation at sixteen feet?
Is your skin clear, color good?
Is your hair glossy, but free from excessive oil (not brittle and dry)?
Are your teeth either sound or filled?
Are you free from constantly recurring infection, including cold?
Are you free from constant or recurring pain?
Are you eating some dark bread daily?
Do you drink six glasses of water every day?
Do you average at least eight hours' sleep every night?
Do you eat sweets in moderation and only at the end of a meal?
Do you eat only at mealtime? (Fruit may be excepted.)

Do you eat two vegetables, exclusive of potatoes, every day?
Is one of these an uncooked vegetable (celery, lettuce, cabbage, etc.)?
Do you eat fruit at least once a day?
Do you eat one of the following every day: Meat, milk, cheese, nuts, fish, eggs?
Do you take your meals regularly?
Do you eat slowly?
Do you take a full bath at least twice a week?
Do you clean your teeth at least twice a day?
Do you have a bowel movement each day (without a cathartic)?
Do you average at least an hour out of doors every day?
Do you exercise vigorously at least one-half hour every day (either outdoors or in)?
Do you take at least ten hours each week for recreation, social activity, reading, etc. (in addition to the daily exercise)?
Have you a vital and satisfying interest outside of your work?
Do you have your bedroom window open at night?
Do you endeavor to maintain your best standing and sitting posture?
During business hours do you wear comfortable walking shoes?
Do you have a thorough physical examination once a year?
Does your dentist examine your teeth twice a year?
If you have physical limitations do you know them and live within them?

Reason

By Frederick LANDIS

WE ARE NOT SURPRISED
WOULDN'T IT BE AWFUL
WE AGREE ABOUT THIS

COLONEL PAUL McNUTT, national commander of the American Legion, is making a campaign in support of a universal draft bill, to be effective in the event of another war.

Any nation that lets some get rich while others get killed is a disgrace to the map of the world, and not entitled to any defense whatever.

John E. Edgerton, president of the National Manufacturers' Association, does not speak for all manufacturers when he says that the American Federation of Labor is "a menace to our institutions."

Most great answers favor labor organizations and everybody with a spoonful of brains knows that American labor would be a doormat without organization.

Red Terhune, the stowaway on the Zeppelin, made a great mistake when he failed to close his vaudeville contract on landing in Germany, for he now has faded clear out of the picture.

SENATOR BORAH, unable to collect enough money to return Sinclair's campaign gift and thus restore the Republican party's contribution he received.

What's the use of having any virtue when you can carry forty states out of forty-eight without it?

Red Terhune, the stowaway on the Zeppelin, made a great mistake when he failed to close his vaudeville contract on landing in Germany, for he now has faded clear out of the picture.

BRIDGE? PUZZLE

Spades are trumps and South has the lead. North and South must win all of the six tricks, against a perfect defense.

S—None
N—10-8
D—7
C—A-K

NORTH
S—4
H—5
D—K
C—None

SOUTH
S—A-7-3
H—K
D—None
C—10-9

WE differ about our attitude toward religion, politics and asparagus, but there is one thing that all who still belong to the human race agree upon and it is that every person who sells liquor to children should be wiped off the face of this earth.

The daughter of Dwight Morrow, ambassador to Mexico, refuses to deny that she is engaged to marry Lindy, but this doesn't necessarily mean anything, for what girl would deny it?

One is not surprised to hear that Secretary Mellon may stay right on with the Hoover administration, for when one's in charge of prohibition enforcement and is said to have a cellar full of liquor, what more could he desire?

It is a pleasure to take off your hat to the old-time conception of propriety which induced those concerned in the approaching marriage of John Coolidge and Miss Trumbull to have a quiet ceremony at home, rather than a matrimonial circus at the White House.

LAY out the cards on a table, as shown in the diagram, and study the situation. See if you can find a method of play that will give North and South all the tricks. The solution is printed herewith.

SOLUTION

IN this puzzle two difficulties presented themselves. Not only must South avoid losing two club tricks,

KEEPING UP With THE NEWS

BY LUDWELL DENNY

(Copyright, Scripps-Howard Newspapers, 1928)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—American and foreign diplomats here are mystified by reports of senators at Saturday's White House sausage breakfast that the President has begun or is about to begin negotiations for American adherence to the world court.

These diplomats have no knowledge of any actual or contemplated negotiations of the kind. They can not understand the reported desire of Coolidge to begin negotiations, which would have to be completed by Hoover.

They had anticipated European efforts to break the present deadlock, but only after March 4, when a new President and secretary of state are in office.

The deadlock is over senate reservations, which in effect give the United States veto power over advisory opinions of the court.

The deferred Gillett resolution, proposing resumption of such world court negotiations, is on the calendar of the first meeting of the senate foreign relations committee.

If Coolidge actually intends to take the initiative out of the hands of the senate, he only is not reversing a fixed custom, but also reversing his own previous position. This seems so improbable to the diplomats that they are inclined to doubt the accuracy of senatorial reports carried away from the sausage breakfast.

It is suggested tentatively that perhaps all Coolidge had in mind was the idea that the senate this session should not continue to ignore his friend Gillett's resolution, as it did last session.

The President might thus conceivably aid passage of the Gillett resolution. But even so, that would constitute commendatory advice to the Hoover administration, rather than to Coolidge.

THE President and other officials are known to have been under heavy pressure from pro-world court organizations, including the American Foundation, of Bok prize fame, which yesterday began a publicity campaign for the Gillett resolution.

Coolidge has been an extreme irreconcilable, having taken the position repeatedly in public addresses that the senate reservations to United States adherence to the court were a take-it-or-leave-it matter.

Secretary of State Kellogg, in refusing the invitation of European governments to attend a joint conference to discuss the senate reservations, stated officially in his notes that the executive branch of the American government has no authority to modify or interpret senate reservations.

Senator Borah, chairman of the foreign relations committee, takes the same position. In side-tracking the Gillett resolution last session, he said on the senate floor: "We have arrived at the place where the foreign governments either must accept reservation No. 5 or the senate must recede from its position, an altogether impossible thing."

"The president has no power to modify the reservations, and cannot even construe them. Those who desire progress will have to bring the protocol and reservations back to the senate, to make whatever modifications of reservation No. 5 it would be possible to make."

"My opinion is that there is no one on the foreign relations committee who believes in a modification, and that there are perhaps none in the senate who do."

It generally is admitted here that there is no prospect of the senate modifying reservation No. 5. Therefore, any negotiations would appear fruitless until the European governments are ready to reverse their positions and accept that reservation.

Some well-informed persons here expect the deadlock to be broken finally by congressional action. The unanimous action of the league council is necessary in asking the court for advisory opinions. Such decision would give every member nation of the council a power of veto.

Whether individual council members have that veto power now is in dispute. The European powers, in reply to the senate reservation, said they were willing to give the United States equal power with other council members.

Reservation No. 5 provides that the court shall not—without consent of the United States—"entertain any request for an advisory opinion touching any dispute or question in which the United States has or claims an interest."

Since the United States can "claim" an interest in any subject under the sun, that reservation gives it an effective veto over all requests for court advisory opinions. Washington obviously would exercise that veto over most if not all latin American questions.

This Date in U. S. History

Nov. 26.

1832—First street railway in America opened in New York City.

1867—Jefferson Davis' trial for treason postponed.

1898—United States marines landed at Tientsin to protect legation at Peking.

Daily Thought

Whatever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might; for there is no work, nor device, nor knowledge, nor wisdom, in the grave, whither thou goest.—Eccl. 9:10.

ENTHUSIASM begets enthusiasm.—Longfellow.

What was the Negro and white population of the United States according to the census of 1920?

The Negro population was 10,463,131 and the white population, 94,820,915.