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

Too Much Crime

The wanton shooting of citizens by bandits, the repeated holdups on city streets and county roads, the increasing number of acts of pillage and outlaws of all kinds suggests that something more should be done than grant permits to set decoy traps for bandits.

That winter always brings more crimes is an experience of the past. Cold weather and decrease in employment in certain lines have always driven some few weaklings into crime as a substitute for work and thrift.

But not even the season explains the unusual increase in crimes in and around this city during the past few months.

Perhaps the answer can be found in the fact that crime is fast becoming a profession that is no more hazardous than driving a truck or working in a factory.

The organization of squads of special police to ride the county roads has apparently not been a perfect success. This would be indicated, at least, by the fact that private citizens ask permission to join in the hunt for the men or gangs who are operating regularly.

The fact that a citizen can be wantonly shot down in a downtown street and escape, suggests very strongly that there is something lacking in either the men or methods. Every unsolved murder, and there are many, makes all lives a little more unsafe in these days of crime.

Beyond any deficiencies in the department whose business it is to discover the criminals, there are other reasons for the increase of crime. Some of these causes can be found in the fact that very many guilty men escape when brought into courts.

Our machinery of justice is not geared up to meet the highly organized gangsters of the present day. It was devised to curb the individual who ran counter to the laws. It never contemplated the conditions which exist in all large cities today.

The one sure deterrent to crime is the certainty of punishment, not the amount of punishment.

England has solved her problem and so has Canada by devising machinery which permits very few to escape. The police of those countries have no long lists of mysteries. They have records of convictions.

There is the sure prospect of a swift trial, a verdict upon the evidence and then no delay on appeals to higher courts.

The men who commit crimes in London know that they must pay the price. There are few murders. There are no spectacular gang wars.

Today when a member of the gangs that sprang up with the profitable procession of bootlegging gets into trouble in any city, there is ever ready a bondsman and a very respectable lawyer.

There are delays, quibbles and appeals. Only the dumb are convicted.

Perhaps some advance would be found in a revision of laws that would provide methods for disbarring lawyers who knowingly defend the guilty and interpose trickery to defeat justice.

Even of more value would be some machinery of justice under which appeals from lower courts would be decided in a very brief time, six weeks at the latest. Matching with organized crime will very soon be a very necessary action, if citizens wish to be even moderately safe in their lives and property.

Representative Britten's Naval Proposal

There is a popular belief that if persons who are in disagreement can meet each other face to face across a table, they can compose their differences.

Some such idea must have been back of the ambitious proposal of Representative Fred A. Britten of Chicago to have a naval affairs committee of the house meet with a select committee of the British parliament in Canada for "friendly discussion and the hearing of testimony in connection with applying the principle of equality in sea power between Great Britain and the United States."

Britten, who is scheduled to succeed the late Thomas S. Butler of Pennsylvania as chairman of the naval affairs committee, wired his suggestion to Premier Stanley Baldwin.

Britten's desire for a naval agreement with Britain is wholly commendable, but there are a good many obstacles to its accomplishment. First and foremost is the fundamental dispute on cruisers. There has been no evidence that Great Britain has abandoned her position on this question, or that the United States is willing to yield.

Furthermore, Britten apparently acted without consultation with President-Elect Hoover, charged with the conduct of our foreign relations. He likewise ignored the senate, which shares with the executive the control of foreign affairs, and which is exceedingly jealous of its prerogatives. And he went completely over the head of the state department, whose function it is to arrange international parleys.

It is hardly probable that committees of the two legislative bodies could reach accord on moot questions over which the League of Nations disarmament commission has been bickering for years, and which caused failure of the three-power naval parity in Geneva last year.

Nor does a recollection of the confused and sometimes riotous hearings on the naval bill in the last congress lead to quiet confidence in the statesmanship of the committee.

A Favorable Prospect

"It would seem that the time is here when the congress of the United States can be prevailed upon to provide a really adequate remedy for the injunction evil," says a resolution adopted by the American Federation of Labor at its convention in New Orleans.

Labor's hope apparently is well founded. A bill has been prepared by a subcommittee for consideration of the judiciary committee of the senate when congress meets next week.

The bill replaces the original Shipstead measure, and is much more elaborate. It guarantees to labor the right to organize and bargain collectively, stipulates the conditions under which injunctions may be issued in labor disputes, provides that contempt of court, except direct contempt, can be punished only through jury trial, and so on.

The need for a law of this sort was established at extensive hearings in the last session of congress. It was shown conclusively that injunctions were being used to crush labor, and to deprive workers of the rights supposedly guaranteed them by the constitution.

Chief question will arise over what form the legislation shall take. It is opposed by various groups of

organized employers, and will be the object of innumerable court attacks. It must be proof against the argument of unconstitutionality, and must be drawn so that it is not susceptible to use in other fields than the one for which it is intended.

It must not deprive employers of their fundamental rights. This is the problem to which the judiciary committee will address itself.

Congress regarded the legislation favorably. Furthermore, the Republican platform took cognizance of the abuse of injunctions and President-Elect Hoover in his speech of acceptance said, "we stand pledged to the curtailment of the excessive use of injunctions in labor disputes."

All in all, the outlook seems favorable for labor to accomplish its chief legislative objective.

A Woman's Task

Mrs. Nellie A. Mellon, 71-year-old Michigan farm woman, astonished her neighbors at a corn husking bee recently by pitching in and husking 410 crates of corn. If you have ever had a fling at that extremely hard job you will realize what endurance and physical stamina that called for.

That little news item reminds us forcibly of the difference between the present day and the day of our fathers. It was not so many years ago that a farm woman, even in her age, had to be able to take hard jobs like that as a matter of course. The early settlers took back-breaking work as a regular feature of existence. They never experienced anything else. Now, when a 71-year-old woman husks 410 crates of corn, it becomes an interesting news story. A few decades ago it was a commonplace.

Synthetic Gasoline

If you're worried what your auto is going to run on in that not-distant day when gasoline supplies begin to expire, take encouragement from the words of delegates to the international conference on bituminous coal, at the Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh.

A German tells how synthetic gasoline is made by combining hydrogen and coal. Another tells of an internal combustion engine that uses powdered coal for its fuel—and does right well with it, too. Still another says that powdered rice husks make excellent fuel for such engines. Peat dust is also spoken of as a good substitute.

We may be burning some curious things in our autos some day, but evidently we'll go rolling along as cheaply and powerfully as we do now, gasoline or no gasoline.

The incursion of women into politics and industry "has failed, is failing and must of necessity fail," says Benito Mussolini. We think Mussolini means to say he is ever so slightly pessimistic about the ladies' chances.

From Germany comes the news that the Graf Zeppelin will not make another trip to America this year. The Stowaways' Association ought to do something about this; they didn't have a man on the Vestris, either.

The time is here when the head of the family can go out and lie in a bathtub all night in a drizzling rain to shoot ducks, and then come home and sit in a draft five minutes and catch cold.

A bride in Russia is supposed to kiss every guest at her wedding. That's unfair, unless the guests bring a map.

Chicago is planning a subway. Business men have grown tired of wearing steel helmets riding the street cars to and from work.

Zaro Agha, 155-year-old Turk, is seeking an American wife. Who said age dims the fighting spirit?

Mt. Etna has been erupting. Probably the shock caused by part of the solid south voting Republican.

David Dietz on Science

Heatens Yield to Galileo

A CHILD at play invented the telescope, according to one story. The boy was the son of Hans Lippershey, sometimes called Jan Lippershey also. The year was 1608 or 1609.

Lippershey was a spectacle maker in Middelburg, Holland. He was playing in his father's shop. He held two lenses up, one in front of the other. They made a distant church steeple seem close. The father saw the advantage of the boy's discovery and made a telescope by mounting two lenses in a tube.

The story is a good one. But alas, like many good legends, it is one too well authenticated. There does not seem any doubt, however, that Lippershey was one of three Dutchmen who invented the telescope independently in about the same year. The other two were Zacharias Jansen of Middelburg and

James Metius of Alldraar. But no one in Holland seemed to have turned the telescope on the sky. It may also have been that these first telescopes were so crude that they were useless for such a purpose.

Galileo, in Italy, heard of the Dutch telescope. His information was not much but sufficient to enable him to work out the design of a telescope for himself. He ground the lenses himself and mounted them in an organ tube.

His first telescope magnified about three times. His second one was better, giving a magnification of about eight times.

His third telescope gave a magnification of about thirty-three diameters. It was this that made the great astronomical discoveries which immortalized his name. Incidentally, however, it should be remembered that Galileo's work in physics and on the laws of motion was quite as important as anything he ever did with the telescope.

Galileo's telescope revealed at once that the markings on the moon were mountains and valleys. He thought he saw seas also but we know now that they were only great flat plains.

His telescope also revealed four moons revolving around Jupiter and the fact that Venus went through phases like our own moon.

It showed him also that Saturn was unusual in appearance, but his telescope was not powerful enough to reveal the system of rings around Saturn.

The age of astronomical discovery began when Galileo turned his little telescope on the heavens.

TRACY

M. E.
SAYS:
"There Were All Kinds of Arguments We Might Have Raised as to Why We Should Not Engage in Near East Relief Work . . . I Am Proud of America Because She Turned a Deaf Ear to Those Arguments."

HAVING proved our prosperity, if not our gratitude by consuming large quantities of turkey, paying as much as \$30 a piece for football tickets and going through other extravagant motions, it might be just as well to give the other side of the ledger a passing glance. All people are not as well off as we are. More than that, and in spite of the great progress we have made in the abolition of poverty, our blessings still are distorted by a somewhat unequal distribution.

We certainly have not arrived at such a happy state in this work as to lack opportunity for intelligent and worthwhile giving. There is poverty right here in America, and there is vastly more of it out yonder—poverty that cannot be remedied for those concerned, except through immediate assistance.

'Organized' Charity

Some folks quarrel with charity, because as they say, it promotes indigence. Frequently does. Frequently, people would be better off if they were made to work. It is entirely proper to keep that aspect of the situation in mind, to be careful, if not cold-blooded in our donations.

It is entirely proper to insist on reliable and accurate information before we get too enthusiastic. That is why we have the experts, so-called, the overhead, the system, the organization, and why all of the dollar donated does not reach the source of trouble.

If all the dollar donated did reach the source of trouble, more of it might be wasted, or go in the wrong direction. Instances constantly arise where the experting and systematizing has been overdone. They are more than offset, however, by other instances where lack of supervision has led to a kind of charity, which, though generous, does more harm than good.

Help Near East

Near East relief work was organized some twelve years ago. During that time the American people have contributed \$105,000,000. According to those in charge, this money has saved 1,600,000 people from starvation and taken care of 133,000 orphans.

More than 32,000 orphans remain to be fed, clothed and trained until they can look out for themselves. The executive committee estimates that this will require \$6,000,000, or about \$190 per child.

Next Sunday contributions will be asked for in the churches of this country. If you think you can spare a dollar, a dime, or even a nickel for such work, put it in the box.

It Was Worth It

There has been more or less criticism of the Near East Relief work. Some have wondered why we should have taken it upon ourselves in the first place. Others have complained at the overhead, still others have suggested that it involves too much religious propaganda.

I refuse to argue such points. Maybe they contain an element of truth and maybe they do not. No one has offered a better plan, and no one will deny that some kind of plan was needed. More than that, no one will deny that America was in a better position to put up the money than any other nation.

We could have sat down and let them starve, of course. We could have said that it was none of our business, that there was enough need at home for all the money we could spare. We could have hidden behind the excuse that interference might embarrass our relations with some foreign country. Indeed, there were all kinds of arguments we might have raised as to why we should not engage in Near East relief work.

For one, I am proud of America, because she turned a deaf ear to those arguments. Even if half the \$105,000,000 had been frittered away, which it has not, we still could look back on the work with satisfaction. It is not such an empty privilege to recall that a couple of million people are alive today, because of this country's decent concern as to their welfare.

We are no worse off materially, whether we are better off spiritually. If that \$105,000,000 had not gone to Asia minor, the probabilities are that it would have gone for all-day suckers, chewing gum, lip sticks or movies.

Always Extravagant

Of course, we make mistakes when we go forth on a grand scale to help other people. Of course, we engage in a lot of bombast. Of course, we develop organizations that are larger and more expensive than the need calls for.

But is there any phase of our activity in which the same thing is not true? When we complain of such things, we are complaining of faults peculiar to charity enterprises, and if not, why bother to make so much of them?

We are an extravagant people, chiefly because we can afford to be, but we are no more extravagant in relief work than in football. Making due allowance for that aspect of the situation does it seem a bad investment to save human beings from starvation at the rate of \$60 a head, or to clothe, feed and train orphans at the rate of \$190 a year? It might have been done cheaper, perhaps, but measured by the standards and cost in football, we are aced, and if not, does it not seem cheap enough?

Judging From the Size of Mother's List—



DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

Training and Care Help Develop Tissues

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

TWO human beings seldom resemble each other exactly. Some of us are tall, other short; some others are broad, others narrow; some have powerful muscles, others long, thin muscles.

It is possible by training and care person is more likely to slump into bad posture than the shorter, better muscled person. Men in these modern times who are of medium build get along better than those who are hampered by too powerful muscles or too short tendons.

The development of good posture is influenced by many factors, including habits of standing, walking and sitting, the wearing of bad shoes or short socks, sleeping in beds that sag, sitting in badly built chairs. The California investigators have pointed out that every normal infant is bow-legged, and that its legs straighten when it begins to walk, providing it has had proper diet and sunlight.

Few mothers realize this and begin to worry at once following the birth of the child as to whether or not it is going to be bow-legged.

A sagging soft mattress or spring serves to distort the body and prevent the development of good posture.

Reason



By Frederick LANDIS

THANKSGIVING day is over. Some gave thanks, while others gave the home team's yell. Some had a feeling of gratitude, while others had a feeling of indignation.

Lindbergh should give the rest of us a copy of his itinerary, so we will not visualize him, clinging to the side of a mountain, amid a mass of wreckage, as we did when he was reported missing.

And he should carry a parachute; one saved his life not long ago and one might do so again.

It is eminently proper for the state to attach a heavy tax to estates such as those of Ryan and Whitney, for the country that enables them to amass great wealth and then protects it for them, is entitled to consideration.

A Long Island judge sentenced a young man to ten years in Sing Sing for stealing a prayer book and two fountain pens from a parochial school, yet the political grafters, convicted of stealing millions in sewer construction in the same community, were given only a year.

After reading of the terrible storm the Hoover party went through on the way to South America, those who have criticized them for going on our strongest superherd should pull in their reins.

The great uncertainty as to whether John Barrymore had been detached from his second one when he annexed his third one suggests the crying need of greater safeguards in Hollywood's rapidly expanding matrimonial industry.

The traffic at the intersection of Orange Blossom avenue and Divorce boulevard is becoming so terrific the signals should be changed, making the caution signal much longer.

By having it at 2:24 a. m., the management of the recent eclipse of the moon arranged the performance for the exclusive benefit of the people of New York City.

This Date in U. S. History

Nov. 30
1690—William Penn reached his American province.
1776—Washington occupied Trenton, N. J.
1782—Adams, Franklin, Jay and Laurens signed preliminary peace treaty with Great Britain.

THANKS AND THINGS TEN YEARS FOR PENS STEAL MUCH IF ANY

THE late King Ben Purnell's bodyguard has just been killed in an automobile accident near Grand Beach, Mich.

The tide of fortune has been running against those associated with royalty, ever since the World war.

Senator Capper of Kansas told a New York City audience that the people of the Mississippi valley were rising to register their approval of the Kellogg anti-war treaty.

The few who remember it are for it, but there hasn't been such a wholesale getting up that anybody has felt it necessary to yell "Down in front!"

If North had played his king on the first trick, defeat would have been apparent. Generally speaking, however, "third hand high" is a good rule to follow. But many players make the mistake of believing that this should always be done, when frequently it should not.

Questions and Answers

You can get an answer to any answerable question of fact or information by writing to Frederick M. Egerton, Washington Editor Indianapolis Times, Washington Bureau, 1225 New York Ave., Washington, D. C., enclosing 2 cents in stamps for reply. Medical and legal advice cannot be given, but can extended research be made. All other questions will receive a personal reply. Requests cannot be answered. All letters are confidential. You are cordially invited to make use of this service.

What are the six great world powers?
Great Britain, United States, Japan, France, Italy and Russia.

How many dependent, defective and delinquent children are in institutions in the United States?
Recent approximate estimates made by the United States children's bureau are as follows: 218,000 dependent children are under the care of private and public agencies and institutions; 200,000 crippled, deaf or blind children in hospitals or special schools; 135,000 mentally defective children are in special schools and other private and public institutions; 200,000 children dependent, neglected and delinquent appear before juvenile courts each year; 130,000 children are given public aid in their own homes.

What are the qualifications to join the Marine Corps?
The applicant must be not less than 16 years of age, nor more than 25 years of age, nor more than 5 feet 4 inches, nor more than 145 pounds in weight; weigh not less than 128 pounds, nor more than 145 pounds.

What is the best and easiest way to remove the skin from walnuts?
Put them in boiling water and let them remain for about five minutes. Then let cold water run over them for a minute or two and the skins will come off easily if they are rubbed between fingers or between towels.

Are any two human beings exactly alike?
Biologists say that no two human beings are exactly alike.

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HENCE it happened that all the armed prophets conquered, all the unarmed perished—Machiavelli.

KEEPING UP With THE NEWS

BY LUDWELL DENNY
(Copyright, Scripps-Howard Newspapers, 1928)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Viscount Cecil's declaration that Great Britain should agree to complete naval equality with the United States is expected to lessen the strain in Anglo-American relations.

This evidence that some English conservatives, as well as the liberal and labor parties, are in sympathy with the American proposal for "cruiser parity" revives hope that the disarmament deadlock is not complete, as feared here since the Anglo-French agreement disclosures. Cecil's plea, made before the League of Nations union in London, follows a similar statement in support of the American position by Lord Lee, a delegate to the Washington naval conference of 1921.

Cecil was chiefly responsible with Woodrow Wilson for organizing the league. He resigned from the British cabinet a year ago, following the collapse of the Coolidge Geneva naval conference. At that time he explained that he was out of sympathy with the instructions I received as a delegate to the Geneva conference.

The liberal and labor parties have spent much of the three weeks since parliament opened in attacking the Baldwin government for its "secret" revival of the "entente" with France in violation of the spirit of the Locarno pacts for European security, and in disregard of United States naval limitation policy.

Both parties have indicated they will make the necessity of a naval agreement with the United States and General improvement of Anglo-American relations a major issue in the spring campaign preceding the June elections.

PRESSURE from Cecil and Lee

In addition to almost unanimous press demands and effective attacks of the two opposition parties, is expected to be reflected in British government policy, regardless of whether the present party is unseated by the elections, as some predict.

It is considered significant that Cecil went further than advocacy of theoretic equality of the British and American navies, which is open to many different interpretations. He specified mathematical equality in tonnage and guns. That is, of course, precisely what the United States has been urging all along.

Great Britain accepted such mathematical parity in capital ships at the Washington conference of 1921, but then refused to limit cruisers and other auxiliary craft on the same basis. She has refused ever since.

Her refusal has contributed to the annual failure of the League of Nations disarmament commission. Her refusal broke up the Coolidge three-power conference at Geneva a year and a half ago.

The argument of the British government is that mathematical equality means in fact American superiority, because Britain has longer trade routes, more ports and because she needs many small-type cruisers in contrast to America's need for a few large cruisers.

THE recent Anglo-French naval agreement, which the Washington government rejected with such vigor, proposed to limit the large type cruisers needed by the United States and to leave entirely unlimited the British type cruisers, and submarines, in which France is especially interested.

That Anglo-French move resulted in defeating much of the European and American hope rising from the Kellogg "anti-war" pact. More specifically it resulted in President Coolidge's refusal to sign a naval conference to Europe in his Armistice day address, and in the administration decision to enact the fifteen-cruiser bill before ratifying the Kellogg pact.

The action of Representative Britten of Chicago last Monday, in calling a proposal for Premier Baldwin for a naval conference in Canada of committees from congress and parliament, has increased rather than diminished the already great confusion in Anglo-American relations.

But the Cecil declaration has had the opposite effect. It has added reason for the satisfaction here over Cecil's statement that the British government should be able to meet the United States' traditional demand for freedom of the seas, or the rights of neutral shipping in war time.

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