



## The Indianapolis Times

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

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

### Sinclair Wants Out

Something tells us that Harry Sinclair is not going to get his pardon.

The oil and race track magnate of Teapot Dome fame has completed three months' imprisonment for contempt of the senate and is half through his six months' sentence for jury shadowing.

He wants out. He has applied for commutation of sentence, and the department of justice is investigating. Meanwhile, one of his associates, a power in the business world and a political figure in Oklahoma, has presented his case personally to the attorney-general and at the White House.

According to the department of justice a pardon is granted, if at all, usually on one of three counts, illness, an excessive sentence, or poverty of the prisoner's family.

Sinclair's lawyers in the oil trials and contempt cases often were able to make black appear white. There is no telling what they may be able to do in this commutation application.

But it would seem to the average citizen that the family of this multimillionaire who made his money partly at government expense is not in dire financial need. Nor would it occur to the average citizen that the prisoner is serving an excessive sentence. Indeed, the general comment at the time was that Sinclair was lucky not to get many years behind the bars; and of course he has not been punished at all for his Teapot Dome deeds.

That leaves illness as the ground for possible pardon, and it is upon this that Sinclair is said to be basing his case. His friends are said to have told President Hoover that he is sick in body and mind, and apt to "jump out of the window any time"—figuratively, that is.

Sinclair looked well enough to a Scripps-Howard reporter who saw him Saturday, except that he had lost some of his excess fat. Superintendent Peck of the District of Columbia jail told the reporter:

"So far as I can observe—and I see him every day—he is neither physically ill nor mentally despondent. I can see no change in him since he came in. He was received here May 6 and since that time he has not missed a day on the job. So far as I know, his appetite has been o. k. His color, I think, is really better than when he came in."

Prisons as long term propositions are not apt to be healthy. They have killed many a man, just as one is killing the innocent Tom Mooney today.

But that three months in the district jail, where he has regular hours and simple food and freedom to walk and work, seriously has injured Sinclair's health is not a thing the public will believe without overwhelming medical evidence.

This latest Sinclair move is likely to increase his unpopularity more than anything else he has done. The American public is not especially vindictive toward Sinclair or any other prisoner—indeed, it usually is condemned for being overly sentimental about those guilty of crime.

Americans, however, expect a certain amount of sportsmanship from an offender who has been rewarded so richly and who has got off so easily as Sinclair. Under the circumstances, it seems rather indecent for him to begin to whine and try to pull wires.

### Sugar as an Explosive

The innocent white grains in the sugar bowl are proving as dangerous and delicate as so much dynamite to the troubled heads of government.

Sugar already has exploded so to speak. An outburst of public indignation has forced Republicans of the senate finance committee to propose a tariff increase of only half a cent a pound, as against the two-thirds cent a pound proposed in the house tariff bill.

The proposed senate tariff rate against Cuban sugar is 2.2 cents a pound, the house voted for 2.4 cents, and the present tax is 1.76 cents.

Among the arguments which influenced the senators to lower the house rates were: That it would burden consumers at least \$75,000,000 yearly, and that it would be a deadly blow to Cuba, to whose welfare we are bound by moral and treaty obligations.

American sugar beet and cane producers insist, however, that even the 2.4 cent house rate is not enough, and that their industry will suffer unless they secure a 3-cent duty. The beet sugar industry is comparatively small but is scattered through many states.

Still another factor in this complicated problem is that the Philippines, Hawaii and Porto Rico are privileged to ship their sugar free into the United States, while they enjoy in large part the low-cost conditions of Cuba, as against the higher costs of beet and cane raising in the United States.

The beet sugar men asked the senate committee to place a limit on the amount of sugar the Philippines could send over. This committee has refused to do. The sugar problem boils down, then, about to this:

If the tariff is to help the United States beet farmers, it must raise the price of sugar, thereby penalizing 120,000,000 consumers for the benefit of a few thousand producers, and paralyzing Cuba.

If it does not raise the price of sugar enough to help the beet sugar men, it still will paralyze Cuba, and may only benefit the sugar barons of the Philippines, Hawaii and Porto Rico.

Therefore, why raise the present tariff?

### Anti-Labor Injunctions

The American Federation of Labor's executive council has completed the draft of a bill regulating issuance of injunctions in labor disputes, for presentation to congress in the next session.

It would guarantee workmen the right to organize, would permit peaceful picketing and would guarantee a quick hearing and appeal in injunction cases. It would outlaw the "yellow dog" contract by which workmen promise employers not to join labor unions. It would outlaw many famous permanent injunctions which now have the effect of law in the communities in which they were granted.

In all respects except the last, it resembles the bill prepared by Senator Norris, chairman of the senate judiciary committee. That bill, worked out by Norris and some of the best lawyers in the country, was introduced nearly two years ago. Had the American Federation of Labor given that measure its powerful support, possibly it might now be law, and the terrible injustices heretofore visited upon striking labor by injunction judges would be ended. But

## M. E. Tracy

SAYS:

Those Who Have the Price  
Usually Can Get the Desired  
Opinion From Dic-tors.

**E**RIE, Pa., Aug. 19.—Claiming to have lost fifteen pounds since he entered jail some three months ago, Harry F. Sinclair appeals to President Herbert Hoover for commutation of his sentence. Warden Peak not only denies that Sinclair is in poor health, but says he is in better physical condition than when committed.

It would not be surprising, however, if Sinclair were able to prove his case.

Those who have the price can usually obtain the desired opinion from doctors.

The late Charles W. Morse succeeded in persuading President Taft that he was so near death that the latter granted him a pardon.

But the quickness and completeness with which he recovered after getting out was little less than astounding.

**C**heating Poor Young Men

**T**HE other day a \$20,000,000 judgment was given against the Radio Corporation of America.

If confirmed, two modest, hard-working young men will make a fortune.

They invented a socket plug which eliminated the necessity of batteries in connection with radio sets.

They then granted a license to the Dubiller Corporation for use of their patent.

The Dubiller Corporation sued the Radio Corporation of America on the ground of infringement.

Big business has not destroyed the romantic side of inventiveness.

Poor young men not only make important discoveries, but would be cheated out of them were it not for the courts.

One is reminded of J. G. Holland's novel, "Seven Oaks," which shows how accurately writers of fiction picture real life as long as they make a faithful portrayal of human character.

**F**amily Craftsmanship

**N**EITHER has big business destroyed the tradition of craftsmanship in families, nor the possibility of continued success for those who stay with a trade in which they have become proficient.

For more than 100 years the Tinker family has pursued the art of blacksmithing and founding near Cincinnati, O.

Its chief stock in trade has been a secret process of hardening iron.

Incidentally, this family was founded by a British sailor who deserted in the war of 1812, and whose immediate desire seems to have been place as much territory between him and the coast as was possible.

**C**riticising Mussolini

**W**HATEVER else may be said of the Vatican pact, it appears to have insured the existence of one newspaper that dares to criticize Benito Mussolini.

This is the *Osservatore Romano* published in Vatican City, which Il Duce can neither censor nor suppress, but which enjoys a wide circulation throughout Italy.

The Fascists are said to be furious, especially over the fact that they can discover no way to stop the paper from criticizing their party or their idol, except to buy up copies of each edition as fast as they appear.

Mussolini certainly overlooked one bet when he agreed to a sovereign state for the pope, with the privilege of publishing a newspaper included.

**S**lopping Hogs

**B**ARON WALther GANZ ELDER HURRY ZU PUTLITZ of Wittenberg, Germany, is "slopping" hogs on a Missouri farm, not from choice, but as part of his education.

He is predestined to run an 8,000-acre estate belonging to his family, and the German idea is that he would not be fit to do so, without going through a stiff course of practical training.

It might do some good if that idea were to receive consideration in this country.

**W**ar in Manchuria

**R**USSIA has invaded Chinese territory, according to reports from Manchuria, capturing two towns and threatening further penetration.

The idea, we are informed, is to isolate Manchuria, an important railroad center.

Russia denies the whole thing, but the Manchurian government mobilizes troops, the League of Nations considers intervention and Japan concentrates forces within striking distance.

**K**nowledge as to the longevity of plants is particularly important. To indicate the length of the natural life period, the botanist classifies plants as annuals, biennials and perennials. This classification is very important, because many

characteristics of plants depend upon which of the three classes they belong to.

Most common garden vegetables and field crops are annuals. They are started by planting seeds in early spring. The seeds begin to grow or, to use the technical phrase, to germinate. Soon there is a flourishing plant. In late summer or early autumn, flowers and fruits and new seeds are produced. The plant then dies.

**K**nows What It Wants

**J**APAN has been too busy getting ready to welcome the Graf Zeppelin to give much thought to anything so commonplace as trouble in Manchuria.

When she has performed her full duty in that respect she can be depended on to take a definite and an effective stand.

Other parties to the brawl are moved by expediency, opportunism and impulse, but with Japan it is a case of well-thought-out policy.

Japan not only knows what she wants, but has worked out a well-considered program to get it.

**D**o chameleons breed in captivity?

They breed in captivity under favorable conditions. To give them "natural surroundings," construct a large screened cage where there is an abundance of sunlight. Keep plenty of plants in the cage.

Chameleons like plenty of water, but will not drink it from a receptacle. Sprinkle the water in drops in the cage in which they are kept, and on the leaves. They will drink all the water they can get in this manner.

Do not let the damp leaves remain long in the cage as chameleons do not thrive in dampness. They eat meal worms, bread crumbs and tiny pieces of meat. Put the food on straws and move it about, as they will not eat it if it remains stationary.

In their natural environment, they live by catching moving insects.

## A Lot Seems to Be in the Point of View!



DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

## Carbon Dioxide Breathing Regulator

This is the second of a series of articles by Dr. Morris Fishbein about gases and their effect on mankind.

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

Most people think that the oxygen they breathe is the important factor in regulating their respiration.

Drs. Yandell Henderson and Howard W. Haggard of the department of physiology in Yale university point out that oxygen is the fundamental controlling factor in the adjustment of breathing.

If a person suddenly is deprived of oxygen he breathes more rapidly, but the oxygen reserve in the human body is small, and if we were dependent on oxygen to regulate our breathing, the rate and rhythm of respiration would be very uneven.

During ordinary breathing the lungs contain about 3 1/2 quarts of air, of which 16 per cent is oxygen.

There are in the human being about five quarts of blood. The blood in the arteries contain about 19 per cent of oxygen and that in the veins about 15 per cent.

The regular regulator of breathing is not the oxygen breathed in, but the pressure of carbon dioxide that happens to be passing through the lungs.

The carbon dioxide is the end product of breathing. The mass of carbon dioxide held in the body is large as compared with the oxygen.

Every movement of the body or limbs results in the production of an increased amount of carbon dioxide and causes the absorption of an amount of oxygen which corresponds to the energy used up.

This carbon dioxide is carried by the blood to a place in the brain which controls the activities of the muscles of the chest and the diaphragm. Hence it controls the rate and rhythm of respiration.

To prove the fact, the experimenters caused men to breathe pure oxygen. The rate and the rhythm of respiration were not affected or but slightly decreased and a little more oxygen was taken up by the body.

If, however, a small amount of carbon dioxide is added to the mixture, the volume of breathing is increased almost immediately, although the rate does not increase greatly.

The experiment can be done by the average man in this way: For half a minute he forces himself to breathe more deeply and at least as rapidly as he usually does.

By this means, the lungs are over-ventilated and the carbon dioxide content of the blood is temporarily decreased.

When this voluntary effort is stopped there follows, in most people, a complete stopping of the desire to breathe. This period varies in length according to the length of the period of overbreathing that produced it.

Some suggest that it should be placed between June and July. Others think it would be just dandy to take it on right behind August.

Lobbyists representing the Harvard football eleven would like to squeeze it in between October and November. In this way, with the additional time, the perennial headlines, "Crimson Squad Routed Again," might not appear with such regularity. And again, they might appear often. Plainly, the element of chance involved is large.

IT never would do to tear down a calendar that has given pretty fair service since 1752, consuming a minimum of oil and gas and with no important changes in the motor, and substitute a loosely put together, experimental year, that has little to recommend it beyond a new stream-line body and an upholstered seat with running hot and cold water.

The sensible thing to do is to proceed slowly and with caution and take the detour to the left for Schwartzberger's best shore dinner in the land for \$2.

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## REASON

By Frederick Landis

Why Does Coolidge Forget the Young Women When He Tells Young Men How to Become President?

A MAGAZINE announces that next month Mr. Coolidge will write an article entitled, "To the young man who would be president."

One wonders why the author cuts out the "young lady," since she is equally eligible with the young man.

Anyhow, Mr. Coolidge should not fail to tell the ambitious young gentleman that one way to get into the White House is to go after the vice-presidency with a running mate who is in poor health.

Babe Ruth has knocked his five hundred home runs, thus demonstrating once again that everything is possible under the Republican form of government.

European debt experts in session at The Hague suggest that "America should make some sacrifices."

Already Uncle Sam has made