



The Indianapolis Times

(A SCRIPPS-HOWARD NEWSPAPER)
Owned and published daily (except Sunday) by The Indianapolis Times Publishing Co., 214-220 W. Maryland Street, Indianapolis, Ind. Price in Marion County 2 cents—10 cents a week; elsewhere, 3 cents—12 cents a week.
BOYD GURLEY, Editor. ROY W. HOWARD, Business Manager. FRANK G. MORRISON, President.
PHONE—Riley 5551 MONDAY, AUG. 19, 1929.
Member of United Press, Scripps-Howard Newspaper Alliance, Newspaper Enterprise Association, Newspaper Information Service and Audit Bureau of Circulations.
"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 shuffling.

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 Peak 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 innocent 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 rate 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 wither 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 the 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

the federation could not bring itself to support Norris. It is to be hoped that the new bill will furnish a basis, at least, for legislation which may have the support of all foes of anti-labor injunctions.

Sane Enforcement

Commander Martin W. Rasmussen has ordered machine guns and rifles moved from coast guard patrol boats in his district, which includes Lake Erie, Lake Ontario and part of Lake Huron.

The coast guardsmen will use revolvers only in enforcing prohibition and other laws. The order was issued because Rasmussen thought there would be less danger of promiscuous shooting.

At a time when leading drys are demanding use of the marines and other violent measures in the effort to curb the liquor traffic, Rasmussen's order is worthy of commendation.

The coast guard is an old and proud service, with a reputation for bravery and competence. The job of prohibition enforcement has been distasteful to it.

Coast guardsmen repeatedly have been accused of firing without justification on innocent pleasure craft and other vessels.

There is likely to be less of this in Rasmussen's territory under the new arrangement. The inclination to use rifles and machine guns always will exist, so long as they are at hand.

The order, says coast guard headquarters in Washington, was issued on the initiative of the commander and applies only to his district. It will likely be extended to other sections.

Speed

People who think of airplanes at all are asking the question: "Of what earthly good are racing planes?" The question is promoted by the current performance at Annapolis, where the \$175,000 Schneider cup navy racer of Lieutenant Al Williams has been sitting for a week waiting on good weather for tests. Not long ago people were asking what good racing endurance flights did. There wasn't much of an answer to that. But there is an answer to the racing plane question.

The racing plane is the laboratory that produces speed ideas for the commercial manufacturer. Auto makers tell us that the Indianapolis speedway races have had a lot to do with the present perfection of automobiles. Airplane races do the same, it is said.

Only a few years ago 150 miles an hour was a terrific pace, even for racing planes. But today there is a much-used commercial plane that carries six passengers and a pilot at 175 miles an hour.

In the racer such problems as streamlining, application of power, supercharging, propeller pitch and reduction of weight are worked out. And the answers to those problems are incorporated in next year's commercial planes, with the result that soon we may fly across the continent at 200 miles an hour instead of 100.

It took Miss Corry Liebbrand thirty-five hours to swim from Lausanne to Geneva, a distance of thirty-five miles. Perhaps she didn't realize she could make it in a half hour, via plane.

A Virginian raised some white blackberries. If that isn't the raspberries, our contention is that they are not black.

"Stale air is actually injurious," says a doctor. Yet the kid next door goes right on practicing it.

An Austrian recently played a violin for twenty-four hours without stopping. We've known plenty of people who have just fiddled around half their lives.

A New York bank clerk took \$173,000 to play the stock market. Robbing Peter to pay Paul.

Traffic mishaps in large cities seem to grow by leaps and bumps.

David Dietz on Science

Annuals and Biennials

No. 438

THE amateur gardener will find that the more he knows about plants, the better his garden will be. This is particularly true where the home owner is not merely planning a garden for one summer, but wishes to do his planting judiciously so that each year's garden will be an improvement over the previous one.

The gardener, therefore, should have considerable technical knowledge about plants, their length of life, their rate of growth and growing habits, their requirements for maximum growth, and so on. The botanist classifies plants as herbs, shrubs and trees. Every one, of course, has a general idea of the differences.

But the gardener should have precise and detailed information. Knowledge as to 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 a n y

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.

The name "annual" comes from the Latin, meaning "year," and the name signifies that the plant goes through its span of life in one year.

Biennials get their name from the Latin, "biennium," an interval of two years. The biennial has a somewhat misleading name. It does not live two years, as its name might indicate. It passes its entire life within twelve months. However, its life period covers part of two growing seasons.

The seed of the biennial begins to germinate in August or September and a small plant develops. In many cases, a rosette of leaves close to the ground. The plant remains dormant through the winter. In the following spring, there is rapid growth. Usually the plant blossoms, produces its seeds and dies by the middle of the summer.

Perennials are plants which live for a number of years. They range from plants whose lives are a few years long to trees which live for hundreds of years.

The perennials need further classification. This will be discussed next.

M. E. Tracy

SAYS:

Those Who Have the Price Usually Can Get the Desired Opinion From Doctors.

ERIE, 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.

Cheating Poor Young Men
THE 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 DuPont Corporation for use of their patent.

The DuPont 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.

Family Craftsmanship

NEITHER 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 Connecticut, 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.

Criticising Mussolini

WHATEVER 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 criticising 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.

Slopping Hogs

BARON 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, but 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.

War in Manchuria

RUSSIA has invaded Chinese territory, according to reports from Manchuria, capturing 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 Manchuria government mobilizes troops, the League of Nations considers intervention and Japan concentrates forces within striking distance.

Knows What It Wants

JAPAN 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 probably an effective interest.

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.

Do 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 meat worms, bread crumbs and tiny pieces of meat. Put the food on straws and move it about, as they will not eat 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 real 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 but not much more rapidly than 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.

Joe Williams, sports editor of the New York Telegram, is "bating for Heywood Brown" while the latter is enjoying a vacation.

IT SEEMS TO ME BY JOE WILLIAMS

ADVICES from Washington are that the public opinion of America favors changing the calendar year from twelve months to thirteen months with no holds barred, and that the matter is to be taken up by the League of Nations.

Just what constitutes public opinion in this instance is not made clear. So far as I have been able to observe there have been no gory riots, frenzied demonstrations or revolutionary gestures on the part of the peasantry demanding that another month be added to the year.

True, there has been criticism of the laxity of state banking laws, and then a word of complaint is emitted by the embittered farmer and ever so often a taxpayer will sound a dissenting note about the increasing cost of buttered popcorn along the Jersey shores, but generally the attitude in regard to a longer and funnier year has been one of extreme apathy.

On the contrary the public sentiment, if any, has been markedly in favor of a shorter and snappier year. Instead of adding months the popular tendency is to eliminate months.

Post Card Evil

SHORTEN the present model to eleven months, amputate December and thus do away with the greatest evil known to man or machinery—the guy who sends you personally devised Christmas cards that are supposed to smack with cleverness and originality. The world could know no greater boon.

All months in which city, state and national aspirants to political office make whirlwind campaigns extolling the sterling principles of hooey and hokum should be discarded from the calendar year.

One of the complexities foreseen in a revision of the calendar is that birthdays and important anniversaries may be lost in the hilarious shuffle.

This, however, is minimized by the committee, which points out that while George himself was born on Feb. 11 the country celebrates his natal day on Feb. 22.

Favorite Dates

TO many of us this comes under the head of news. As long as such flexibility is permissible, I see no reason why we shouldn't be allowed to pick our favorite date to celebrate Washington's birthday or the anniversary of any other equally imposing event.

Surely a sun-bathed August afternoon can be put to better use than the kind of days that are usually turned out on Feb. 22.

Very seldom am I stumped on matters that are vitally important. Offhand, I can tell you what the

tariff is on hand-sewn brooms and tar-coated singles. Ask me what

When Heywood Brown returns from his vacation, a few days' hence, Joe Williams' sprightly and original mind will be found functioning, as usual, on the sports pages of The Times.

Napoleon said to the war correspondents at Austerlitz and in less time than it takes to say Stanislaus Zbyszko you'll get an amazing answer.

But all I know in a detailed way about the calendar is that it is something ornate the coal companies send around at Christmas time after the year's bill is paid.

Break for Ladies

NATURALLY, the dear ladies of the land will register no violent objection to a thirteen-month year. Indeed, there is good reason to believe that many of them are using much longer years as it is.

When a woman breaks down and

confesses to the age of 27 these days she is either a victim of the heat or an octogenarian.

Where to put the extra month and what to call it are incidents which must be worked out by the best minds who are grappling with the problem.

Some suggest that it should be placed between June and July. Others think it would be just dandy to tack 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 great regularity. And again they might appear oftener. 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 rumble 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.

(Copyright, 1929, for The Times)

ON Aug. 19, 1914, the German army entered Louvain, Belgium, and began their campaign of pillaging and sacking the city, which culminated in the burning of the university and its famous library.

The Belgian troops did not attempt to hold the town and the civil authorities had prepared for the Germans' arrival. They had called in all arms and deposited them in the Hotel-de-Ville.

German troops were billeted on the inhabitants, who were required to be within doors between 8 p. m. and 7 a. m. One night a shot rang out, followed rapidly by two more, and then by a terrible fusillade.

The windows of the houses splintered with a hail of bullets. The university and its library was set afire with faggots and chemicals.

The German soldiers smashed in the doors of the houses, dragging inmates from their hiding places, crying: "There has been firing. Civilians have fired." Hand grenades were hurled into the rooms. Several inmates were called out and instantly shot.

On Aug. 27 the soldiers announced Louvain was to be bombarded and every one must leave. Then started a flood of fugitives out of the city and the actual sack began. Houses were stripped and the entire city was burned.

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 now 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 hundredth home run, 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 the biggest bonfire of canceled debts in history and if Europe ever gets us into another war, it will be such a cold day that all the polar bears will be wearing ear muffs!

SEVERAL rats were found dead in the White House at Columbus, Ind., as a result of drinking liquor, seized in a raid, thus establishing the scientific fact that rats have no more resistance than goats.

Instead of telling all about our national defenses, we should emulate the good sense of the Japanese who have forbidden the people on the Graf Zeppelin to take any pictures of fortifications while flying over Japan.

Mussolini did a good job when he divided that idle estate in Italy among the peasants and Ramsay MacDonald's government should follow the example and split Great Britain's royal hunting preserves into small farms.

Marjorie Riley, screen actress at Hollywood, swallows poison because she failed in a talkie test.

In other lands people commit suicide because they can't find work, but most Americans who lunge into eternity do so because they can't find a way to live WITHOUT work.