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

Censure Bingham

Chairman Norris of the senate judiciary committee had to cite Senator Bingham for censure. There was no choice. Bingham charged the subcommittee on lobbying with framing him. That charge not only would blacken the committee members, if allowed to stand, but would discount the lobby investigation which is rendering such notable public service.

By this vilification of his fellow senators, Bingham has forced the senate to take official notice of his offense, which otherwise would have been passed over by the senate, though not by the public. Indeed, Norris would not have introduced the censure if Bingham had the decency, much less the grace, to apologize for his dishonest charge against the committee.

So Bingham will have to take his medicine for slipping a paid official of the Connecticut Manufacturers' Association into the secret tariff-making session of the senate finance committee disguised as his own secretary.

The resolution does not exaggerate in stating that Bingham's action was "contrary to good morals and senatorial ethics and tends to bring the senate into dishonor and disrepute, and such conduct thereby is condemned."

Hoover Must Fight

President Hoover has been driven into a corner by the Republican old guard. It has captured the extra session of congress, overthrown his program for limited tariff revision, and blocked tariff legislation by insisting on viciously high rate increases for already prosperous protected industries.

This situation, which began with the calling of the special session, has gone from bad to worse. First, the house, under complete control of the old guard, passed the "worst tariff bill in history."

That did not cause much excitement, because it was supposed the President would have more influence with his party in the senate. Such was not the case. The Smoot senate bill is little better.

Only six weeks of the special session remain.

The time has come when the President must take sides. His silence, doubtless unintentionally, is helping the old guard measure.

Hitherto the Democratic-Progressive bloc has fought for the Hoover tariff policy. Only its fight has prevented the old guard from repeating in the senate its house victory.

The President thus is in the embarrassing position of depending upon others to fight his battles against the majority leaders of his own party. Friends of Mr. Hoover have justified this by the explanation that the President should not interfere with congress.

Since that explanation was made, however, the President has been moved to intervene formally in the flexible tariff provision dispute, as he intervened earlier against the farm equalization fee.

If the President can intervene in other disputes, he can intervene in the major issue of extortionate tariff rates.

This is a Hoover battle. It was he who pledged during the campaign that there would be no general upward tariff revision. It was he who called the special session specifically to aid the farmers and adjust rates only for industries in distress.

Either the President must disavow the old guard Hawley-Smoot bill, or the public will assume that he no longer opposes such tariff steal.

The public can understand the President's reported desire not to split his party. But the split already has taken place. The same old guard that ruined the Harding and Coolidge administrations and fought against the Hoover nomination now has openly set out to run the Hoover administration.

Either the old guard or the President is going to lead. The tariff battle is the major test.

Fall's Light Sentence

Justice Hitz of the District of Columbia supreme court has refused to make a martyr of Albert B. Fall. Instead of giving the former secretary of the interior the maximum sentence of three years in prison and a \$300 fine, the judge made it one year and a \$100,000 fine.

The maximum sentence would not have been unjust punishment for such a heinous crime as a cabinet officer accepting a bribe to dispose of the national resources of which he was the sworn guardian.

But a civilized society grants more than stark justice to its malefactors: It tempers justice with mercy. And the rule of mercy should apply to the high, who have fallen, as well as to the low; to the rich as to the poor.

The judge went farther. He was willing to suspend in full the prison sentence, not because of false sentimentality, but because to a man of Fall's age and health it probably would mean a life sentence or worse.

But when Fall insisted upon appeal the case, it was impossible to suspend sentence.

Doubtless the country wishes Fall might have accepted the verdict and suspended sentence, and gone quietly out of the lime-light. For the country is tired of being reminded of that dishonor to its public office.

May the case of Edward L. Doheny, the oil millionaire charged with bribing Fall, be prosecuted quickly and vigorously, and that sordid chapter in the national life ended.

The Japanese Ban

Japanese exclusion is far from being a dead issue, Viscount Shi-Busawa, noted friend of America, warns the Institute of Pacific Relations, now meeting at Kyoto, Japan.

The wound upon the national honor is too deep, he said, for the matter to be settled until it is settled rightly. And, he added, he was prompted to speak thus bluntly because it seems that Americans have forgotten all about it.

Which, of course, is perfectly true. Most of us, including congress, have let the incident of the ban slip entirely from our minds. To us it seems water over the dam.

But it is not water over the dam to the Japanese. Ask any recent visitor to Japan and he will tell you that in that country it still is a torrent capable of turning a wheel.

Officially, nothing is being done about it—for the present. The big hope is that America eventually will remove the humiliating restriction of its own accord.

What the Japanese desire is to be put on a quota basis like other foreigners. Only about 150 Japanese immigrants a year, they claim, could be admitted to

M. E. Tracy

SAYS:

His Sentence to Prison Guarantees Albert B. Fall More Lasting Fame Than He Otherwise Ever Would Have Achieved.

ALBERT B. FALL is the first cabinet official to be convicted of a felony committed during his term of office. That will guarantee him more lasting fame than anything else he ever did. As long as American history is written, he can depend on mention in a footnote, at least.

A year in jail and \$100,000 fine does not sound so big, compared to some of the sentences recently pronounced.

The seven strike leaders in North Carolina got from fourteen to twenty years.

Still, when a man is nearly 70 and has been something of a power in national politics, it seems a good systems. Many voted only on one.

The result was that both propositions received a majority. But the majority in favor of government control was around 36,000, whereas the majority in favor of retaining the present so-called prohibition was about 7,000.

Nova Scotia is the only "dry province" in Canada with the exception of tiny Prince Edward Island. It has been "dry" in the same way that the United States is dry. Bootlegging and speakeasies flourished. The bootlegging industry in fact was accused of being the main support of the dry agitation. Those profiting by prohibition did not want government control.

Nova Scotia has been "dry" since 1920. Other Canadian provinces which undertook the prohibition experiment at about the same time since have abandoned it.

Ontario voted a few days ago to keep its state control system.

The government of Nova Scotia no doubt will interpret the election by the relative size of the votes on the two questions of the plebiscite. It seems likely she will swing into line with her sister provinces and will adopt the "Canadian plan" or government control.

Thus this country has more testimony from the experimenting of our neighbors to the north.

The Soviet Fliers

Fortunately the Washington government is not consistent in its Russian policy. Otherwise the Soviet world fliers would have been called upon to make a non-stop hop across the Pacific, the American continent and the Atlantic, or to use Canada as a base.

But science, like commerce, has a way of cutting through the absurdities of diplomacy.

The Russian plane, Land of the Soviets, not only has landed safely at Seattle, but is there thanks in part to the help of the United States coast guard and weather service. At Unalaska island the coast guard saved the Soviet craft when it was forced to land in rough water.

When the plane arrived at Seattle, the enthusiasm of the crowd was so great that the mayor and representatives of the governor had difficulty in getting to the fliers to give the official welcome.

Now Seattle is not known as a red center; indeed, it is rather conservative. Why then the enthusiasm?

Clearly the coast guard men and the Seattle citizens were not interested in the politics of the Russian fliers or their government any more than in the politics of other distinguished foreign visitors.

The welcome was for brave men. The recognition was for great achievement.

Here is proof that American citizens are not concerned with the old state department attempt to outlaw Russia and Russians. America's attitude toward Russia is, live and let live.

America's welcome to the Soviet fliers is as spontaneous and generous as the welcome and co-operation given by Russia to the foreign fliers who have crossed that country.

REASON By FREDERICK LANDIS

THIS Mr. Thompson, who was one of ex-Secretary Fall's lawyers and who fainted when the jury found Fall guilty, must have had a contingent arrangement by which he was to be paid only in the event that Fall went free.

A criminal lawyer never faints, except when he loses a fee.

Two lawyers, supposed to be wonderful, guessed wrong in these oil cases.

The first was Martin Littleton of New York, attorney for Sinclair, who told his client that he did not have to answer the questions which the United States Senate's investigating committee asked him.

Sinclair took Littleton's advice and now he is in jail.

The other poor guesser was Hogan, Fall's lawyer.

Hogan thought the sickroom stage which he had set for Fall would float the latter to freedom upon a tide of tears and the government, fearing this, asked to have a mistrial declared and the case tried at some future time.

Confident, Hogan demanded that the trial proceed—and it did, and Fall pays the freight.

THESE city lawyers are no better than those in rural county seats, nor are the famous doctors any better than those we have around us, except, of course, a few great specialists.

The greatest mistake is to think that a fellow's greatness depends on the size of his town.

There is a heated discussion in England as to when and where the nightgown originated, and the solution of the grave question, we do recall that one of the early candidates for the governorship of Indiana was overwhelmingly defeated by the sturdy pioneers because it was charged that he slept in a "nightie."

Another Hoosier statesman of early days, the father of General Lew Wallace, the author of Ben-Hur, was reared from congress because he voted for the appropriation which enabled Morse to try his experiment with the telegraph.

"Any man who thinks words can be sent over a wire is too big a fool to send to congress!" shouted the opponent of Wallace and the people agreed with him.

IT was fine for Thomas A. Edison to put a basket on his arm and play his boyhood role of news butcher on that old-fashioned train up in Michigan, but there was no experience of those days which Mr. Edison did not care to have repeated. The conductor, enraged because the boyish inventor set the baggage car on fire with one of his experiments, lifted him by the ears and threw him off the train, making him deaf for life.

Edison is one of the few inventors who has business sense. Most of them need guardians to prevent their being pillaged. But the white-haired wizard who gave us the electric light has been able to hold his own in life's long horse trade.

Is there a law in Indiana that grants a pension to mothers, with minor children, whose husband is physically unable to provide for them?

There is no law of this kind in Indiana.

Who named the American Beauty rose?

Its original name was Mme. Ferdinand Jamin, and it was introduced by Ludechau in 1875. It was renamed in America in 1886 from a specimen in George Bancroft's garden, from which the original label had been lost.

It is a strong and healthy rose, with a fine fragrance, and is a good cut flower.

It is a good rose for the garden.

It is a good rose for the garden