

# The Indianapolis Times

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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 ruled 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 \$300,000 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 limelight. For the country is tired of being reminded of that dishonor to its public office.

May the case of Edward L. Doheny, the oil multimillionaire 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

this country under the present system and manifestly so small a number could be absorbed by a nation which has assimilated tens of millions belonging to other races.

The Japanese insist it is merely a matter of principle. They very smallness of the number of immigrants involved shows that. It is a matter of national honor, they urge, and until satisfactorily settled must remain a source of serious friction between the two countries.

Congress would do well to give this problem its very serious attention.

## Nova Scotia Votes Wet

The wet-dry election returns from Nova Scotia show a much larger vote for government control than for retention of the existing "temperance act."

Voters were asked to express themselves on both 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.

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 while we are unable to contribute anything to 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 reired 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 one 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 needing 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.

## 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 deal.

Slow and unsuccessful as the government may have been in certain respects, it has accomplished enough to make millionaires and politicians think twice before tinkering with the oil reserves. Sinclair went to jail, though not for the original offense.

So, too, did his chief aid, M. Mason Day.

Edward L. Doheny still faces trial. The leases have been canceled and those holding them have been compelled to pay the government a huge sum.

By and large, it was not a particularly profitable transaction.

## Bingham Is Stubborn

SENATOR BINGHAM could have escaped censure by apologizing for what he said about the investigating committee.

He prefers to take his medicine, however, rather than apologize. Some folks will put this down to courage, and admire him all the more.

Others will put it down to plain stubbornness, and admire him all the less.

What really counts is the fact that the senate seems to be more incensed, and more likely to censure him, because of what he said rather than what he did.

Meanwhile, President Hoover calls upon the senate to get busy with the tariff bill.

The senate demurs. It wants full and free discussion, for which it has not had adequate time.

Most of the full and free discussion has been and will continue to be for the benefit of the folks back home.

Senators, whether from farm or industrial districts, are not sure that they have made a sufficient impression on their constituents.

They want Mr. and Mrs. Voter to know that they are doing their duty when it comes to filling the Congressional Record with words and making proper use of the franking privilege.

## Hoover No Politician

PRESIDENT HOOVER is not a politician, as we heard over and over again during the campaign.

He does not understand how essential it is for senators and representatives to keep in contact with the electorate, even though they must often do so by mailing speeches that never were made.

Neither does he understand what a wonderful time is being had by every one, with the vice-cracking, quizzing and verbal sniping.

Politics is a wonderful institution. Mayor Boess of Berlin comes home to find himself faced by a mob.

While he was in New York we were regaled with learned editorials regarding his easy job, elected for twelve years to head a scientific government, and with nothing more arduous ahead than to be efficient.

Well, it's a long while since a mayor of New York had to be saved by the police.

## Cuba Faces Revolt

DOWN in Cuba enemies of the Machado regime say that revolt is imminent, and a former cabinet member flees in an airplane to escape assassination, as he declares.

Not only that, but they say the Machado administration would have been overthrown long ere this were it not sustained by the United States.

They have placed a manifesto in the hands of Senator Borah, which declares in part:

"Today, as heretofore, we maintain that the constitution (of Cuba) has been violated, that we live in a regime of coercion and violence; that liberty is proscribed for all; that those who refuse to become 'yes' men of the system; that the right of free speech is muzzle; that the right of assembly is nonexistent; that public administration and civil life is made subservient to armed forces of the republic."

In Argentina, the "Patriotic League" issues proclamations denouncing President Irigoyen; in Poland, police saber civilians to protect Pilsudski; in China, civil war threatens another downfall of the government; in Canada, the prohibitionists are in the picture, with only nine provinces left dry, and with that almost certain to go wet.

Indeed, politics is a wonderful institution!

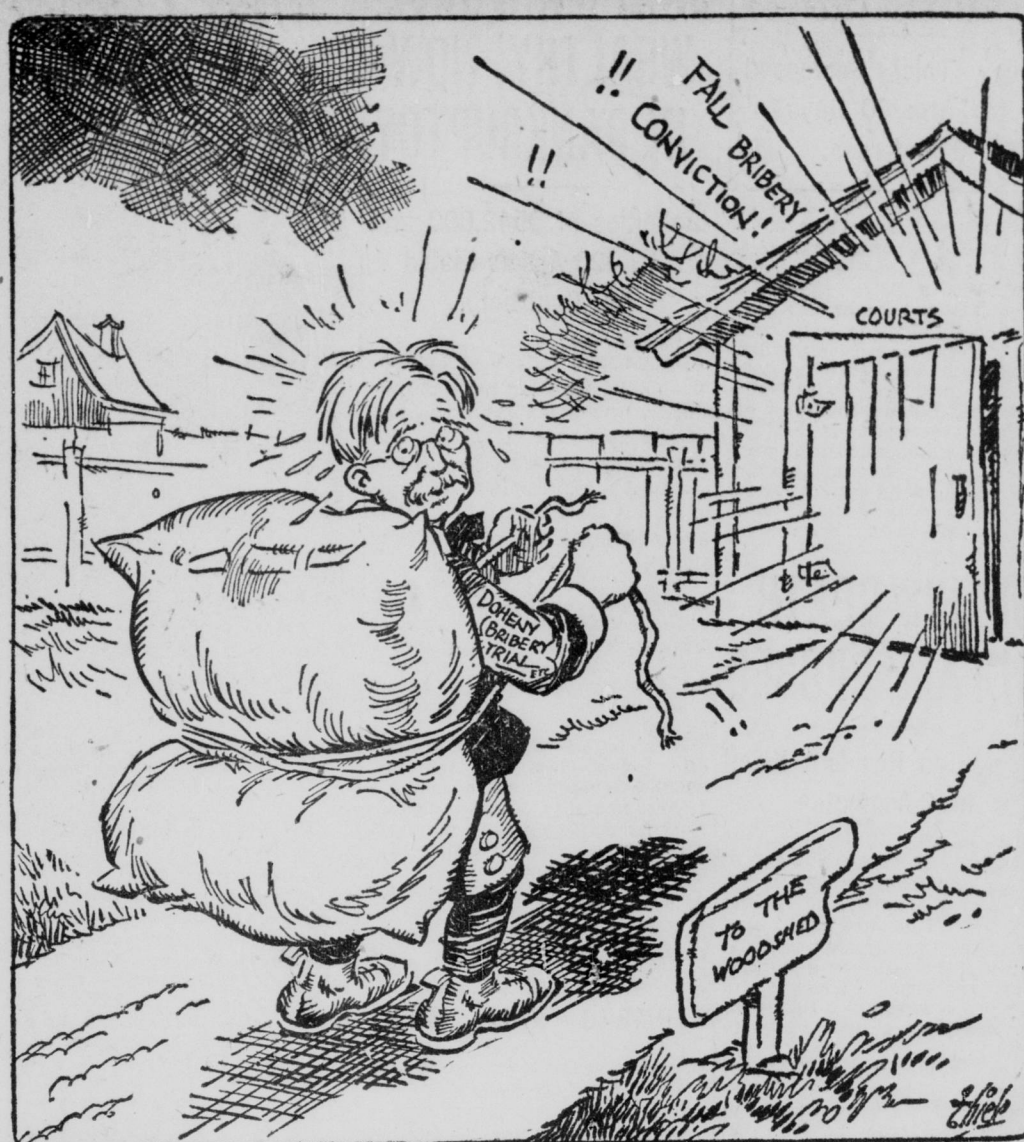
Is there a law in Indiana that grants a pension to mothers, with minor children, whose husband is physically unable to provide for them?

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 Ludechaux in 1875. It was named in America in 1888 from a specimen in George Bancroft's garden, from which the original label had been lost.

## Anxious Moments!



DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

## Child's Diet Important for Teeth

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

SOME months ago investigators

in the University of Iowa reported that they had been able to stop the development of decay in the teeth of diabetic children who had been receiving carefully controlled diets to control their diabetes.

Repeated examinations on many other diabetic children confirmed the original observations.

To find out what factors in the diet were important in preventing decay, the studies were extended to children who did not have diabetes, but who had decaying teeth.

It was found that prescribing of a suitable diet aided in preventing the decay in every instance.

When these children went home

and began to eat whatever they pleased without relationship to the substances that had been given to them in the hospital, the teeth began to decay again.

The Iowa authorities then decided to find out whether they could prevent decay of teeth in children who were being fed at home, provided these children were given all the selected foods.

The diet required included one quart of milk, one egg, a teaspoonful of cod liver oil, an ounce of butter, one orange, two or more servings of fresh vegetables and such other foods as the child liked itself. Candy was allowed after meals but not at other times.

When five children were put on the diet and kept to it for a period of ten weeks, persistent decay of the teeth stopped; practically all the children gained weight during the period, three of them at the

rate of one-half pound each week.

As a result of their survey of children's diets, the Iowa authorities are convinced that even when children's menus are planned carefully, the foods that the child eats may be considerably different from the diet prescribed.

When the food is placed before the child, it eats the things that it likes and avoids the others. Mothers must keep careful watch of the child at the time of eating to make sure that the important food substances are actually taken.

As a result of their study, the Iowa physicians also are convinced that acid production in the mouth is not important in relationship to the development of caries or tooth decay.

In other words, control of the diet is of the utmost importance in growing children in relationship to the development of sound teeth.

## IT SEEMS TO ME By HEYWOOD BROWN

Do you believe in God?

If a lawyer asked me that in a North Carolina courtroom I do not see how I could answer truthfully unless the prosecutor were forced to tell precisely what his own conception was. Even for the most devout it is difficult to put an answer in a single word.

There is the God of H. G. Wells and the God of Billy Sunday. No reasonable man can believe in both at the same time.

And yet it would be entirely unfair to stamp me or anybody else as agnostic if we asserted our right to reject the preacher's deity and cling to that of the novelist. An infinite being can not become the private property of any sect.

Even with many words it would be impossible for me to define clearly by the God in whom I believe. It is not easy to reduce the infinite to little words and phrases.

But I would want to exclude from my affirmation any faith in a jealous God, or an angry God, or a vengeful God. Indeed, these seem to me minifications of the creator.

An adjective is always a word which implies a limitation. It may be that to define God is to disown Him.

And I do not think that the Christianity of the Carolina lawyers was above reproach. They would make God an instrument of legal procedure like a writ or an injunction. After all, theirs was the greater blasphemy.

The witness whose testimony they impeached said frankly that she did not know God. The lawyers said they did and even undertook to speak for him and his precise plans for mankind here and hereafter.

I contend that there was more of reverence and more of humility in the woman's attitude than in the self-sufficiency of any of the fundamentalists who undertook to bait her.

## Escort Tax

A NEWSPAPER dispatch points out, rather cynically, I think, that the 30,000 young women who attended the game between Yale and Army in the bowl cost their escorts approximately \$1,273,000.

That isn't the way to look at it, and anyhow it's worth it.

As a matter of fact, the estimate is far too low. The itemized account included tickets, railroad fare, flowers, luncheon and taxi fare to

and from the bowl. But here there is a margin of error to be considered. Some of the young men, favored by a lucky break, were not able to get taxis.

The statistician failed utterly to include dinner in his list of necessary expenses. He seemed to be under the impression that all a young man had to do after a big game was to get the girl home, ring the bell and leave her on the doorstep.

Nor was there any item covering tickets for a show on that same night. And what about the cover charges for the cabaret?

Also, I hardly think that a proper young man would take a nice girl to any bleak and bitter stadium without bringing along a flask, and 30,000 flasks run into a lot of money if you have to fill them.

## The Upkeep

BUT any one with an actuarial mind ought to be inclined to carry the problem of taking girls to football games right down to the logical conclusion.

It isn't so much the original cost as the upkeep. To invite a girl to the bowl is something like giving her a fraternity pin. Any moderately careful parent has a right to make inquiries about the young man's intentions when he has committed himself that far.

An unfortunate blemish is our social scheme has brought it about that honorable intentions are in the long run, rather more expensive than baser motives. It is fair to assume that the intentions of Yale and Army men are always honorable.

To be sure, there will not always be violets or even tickets to the bowl. Many a girl has married on the big game and lived to repent over the radio.

Intercollegiate football probably is one of the greatest match-making agencies in America today. A girl and a boy, fairly uncommitted in their emotions, start out from New York at 10 o'clock in the morning. It will be after 8 when they return. That's a long time.

One or the other of them must spend part of the hours in making conversation. You can't shout "Hold 'em, Yale" indefinitely.

The great danger to both boy and girl comes in this necessity of having to make conversation. Next to the weather, love-making is the greatest topic of discussion known to the community.

It is one of the few branches of the art of talking in which repetition is not a reproach.

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## Daily Thought

Be ye strong therefore, and let not your hands be weak; for your work shall be rewarded.—II Chronicles 15-7.

Lie not down wearied 'neath Woe's weeping willow; work with a stout heart and resolute will.—Mrs. Osgood.

## SCIENCE

By DAVID DIETZ

The New Hudson River Bridge Between New York and Jersey City Is One of the Modern Seven Wonders of the World.

ANY new list of the seven modern wonders of the world will have to include the new Hudson river bridge, being constructed to connect New York City and New Jersey. The engineers hope to have traffic going over the bridge in 1932.

The enormous size of the bridge can be gained from a comparison made by Edward W. Stern, assistant to the chief engineer of bridges of the port of New York authority. He says:

"Take Fifth avenue, New York, for its full width between Thirty-fourth street and Forty-sixth street, put a six-track subway below it, and suspend both the street and the subway above the Hudson river at a height of 213 feet, sufficient to permit the towers of the Brooklyn bridge to stand underneath it, and you have the new Hudson river bridge."

The span between the two towers of the bridge is 3,500 feet long, the longest span in the world. If instead of crossing the river this span was swung over a section of New York it would clear the tops of twenty-story buildings.

The towers which support the span are 635 feet high. Sterns points out that they would reach the base of the gilded cornice on top of the Woolworth building.

The weight in cables alone which these towers must support is 28,000 tons.

## Cables

A SPECIAL steel for the wire forming the cables of the bridge was evolved by John A. Roebling's Sons Co. It has a strength of 230,000 pounds to the square inch. This is four times the strength of steel ordinarily used in building construction.

The bridge calls for four main cables. Each cable will be made up of 26,474 wires. These wires first will be assembled into 61 strands each containing 434 wires.

These strands then will be squeezed into a cable of circular shape with the aid of a hydraulic jack capable of applying a pressure of 400 tons to the square inch. The completed cable is three feet in diameter.

An interesting fact is that the bridge construction must provide considerable elasticity for the structure.

Engineers calculate that under normal loads, the center of the bridge will sag four feet, but that under peak loads, it will sag ten feet.

The amount of steel wire in the cables of the bridge will be greater than that in the next seven largest suspension bridges combined. These are the Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Manhattan, Detroit, Philadelphia, Bear Mountain and Poughkeepsie bridges.

An interesting fact is that despite the immense size of the new bridge, engineers have not found it necessary to evolve new principles or methods of construction.

The bridge is being built by following present engineering methods.