



# The Indianapolis Times

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

## Search the Closets

Intense cold brings with it inevitable suffering. The winter always comes upon many who are unprepared through some mischance of fate, to meet its rigors.

In this city and in every large city there are men and women and children who do not have the proper clothing to guard against its blasts. There are families unable to purchase the shoes and the coats that are needed for their little broods. There are men who will shiver as they walk to work.

There are also hundreds of homes in which warm clothing will be unused. The fashions have changed. Those who own them may have tired of the color of coats and, able to afford a change, have purchased new ones.

This might be a good time to get in touch with the officers of organizations which make it a business to know those in need. It is a pity that many must suffer while warm clothing is feeding moth.

There are a number of agencies that know cases of need and can use these garments in a way that will make life tolerable and comfortable for those who suffer for their lack. This might be a good day to search the closets and do a little telephoning.

## Something New

The investigation by the city council of the purchase of an automobile for the police department has resulted in adding something new to the history of public affairs.

It discovered that the law had been evaded by dividing the requisition into two parts—and that the evasion had saved money for the people.

In other words, it convicted the purchasing agent of being a good business man, though it criticized the evasion of a law.

That is somewhat different than the evasions practiced in other parts of the government, county and state. When the laws have been evaded in these departments, the people have paid the bill for that evasion in high prices and inroads into the treasury. All of the restrictions in regard to purchases are placed in the law for only one purpose. They are intended to prevent waste of public monies.

An evasion of the law for the purpose of saving money is something new.

## Church and Congress

Whether churches should engage in legislative activities is a question that can be debated. Much can be said against their doing so, from the standpoint of the churches' own good. But that they have a right to do so scarcely is open to question; they have as much right as other organizations.

Representative Tinkham calls attention to the fact that two such church organizations have gone into legislation in a big way. He names the Methodist Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals, and the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America. He tells of the pressure they exert on congress in manifold ways and of the large sums of money they raise and expend.

He proposes that Senator Caraway's lobby investigating committee look into their activities. Specifically, he asks that the committee inquire into the question of who provides their funds and how these funds are spent.

Tinkham's proposal sounds reasonable to us. No doubt it will seem reasonable to Caraway's committee—and, for that matter, to both of the church organizations. The churches certainly will be the last to desire that their activities in public affairs should be shrouded in mystery.

## Not a Job for Moses

It is difficult to believe Senator Moses of New Hampshire is being seriously considered for ambassador to Mexico, as press dispatches say.

Moses' career in the senate has been anything but that of a diplomat. Typical was his recent speech referring to the senate group opposed to a high tariff as "sons of wild jackasses," thereby arousing their ire and solidifying their ranks.

At the same time he was involved in a row with his colleagues on the senatorial campaign committee, of which he is chairman, for failing to notify them of his appointment of Otto H. Kahn as committee treasurer. The uproar was so great that Kahn declined the post.

Numerous instances indicating Moses' temperament might be cited. He is sharp-tongued and in-odroit, and given to uttering wise cracks that make others smart. From this practice he seems to derive great satisfaction.

Relations between this country and Mexico happily are better than for many years, due largely to the tact and skill of Ambassador Morrow. There remains nevertheless many points at issue, which it will require diplomacy of the highest order to settle. We doubt if Senator Moses can supply it.

## California

It grows continually harder for other states to understand California.

For thirteen years the people of California have permitted two innocent men to remain in prison. For a few of those years, perhaps, it was the conviction of a majority of Californians that these men were guilty, but in recent years there has been no excuse for anybody to think that.

Convinced—as they must be if they believe the trial judge, the jurors, the principal witnesses, the prosecuting officials—that Tom Mooney and Warren Billings are innocent of the crime for which they are held in prison, Californians lack the moral courage to confess the state's error and set the men free.

We say the disgrace of this situation and the blame for it rest on the people of the state. It is not by coincidence that a succession of Governors have evaded their simple and clear duty in this matter. One Governor or two Governors might have pursued this policy in the face of the people's desire, but not every Governor since 1916.

The fact is that the state of mind of the Governors has been the state of mind of the people. And both

have had the state of mind of the ostrich. They have been unwilling to face the thing they are doing or permitting to be done. They absolve themselves by telling themselves that even though Mooney and Billings may be innocent of the crime for which they were convicted, they are the sort of men who should be in prison anyhow.

How can the people of California fail to see what this means? How can they fail to realize that they are building a precedent of official lawlessness that in time will destroy their individual rights?

How can they fail to understand that they are not merely being cruel and indifferent to the rights of other men, but that they are being stupidly regardless of their own?

The smooth maneuver whereby the present Governor temporarily has shifted the Mooney case into the pardon board is not important. The important thing is that the smooth Governor understands the public of his state so well that he can feel confident of getting away with this maneuver.

## Danger From Above

Three airplanes have crashed into buildings in the New York metropolitan area within two weeks. Two pilots have been killed. Luckily no one on the ground has been struck, although houses were set fire in one accident.

But people are beginning to demand that something be done to stop this menace from above. True, something should be done. But what?

Planes cannot be forbidden to fly over the populated districts. If they were, they never would get anywhere. But planes can be made to attain and keep a safe altitude before crossing congested areas.

Also, it is foolish to suggest that all flying fields be isolated, far out in the country. If they were, the prime purpose of air transport—speed—would be defeated. But student training well might be carried on in the open spaces. The majority of crashes nowadays are by novice pilots. Two of the three who crashed in New York had just learned to fly. One, according to news dispatches, violated field rules by flying over a town after taking off.

Furthermore, pilots are being turned out and permitted to go where they choose with too little instruction. Many crashes can be avoided by giving the youngsters sufficient background and skill to handle himself in emergencies.

The talk that anyone can fly is rot. Many young pilots are flying who have no business in the air, who are not temperamentally fitted to fly in present-day planes.

As for eliminating such crashes as that of the Fokker F32, there seems little hope. Pilot Boggs was a veteran, and his handling of the plane has been praised highly. The only guarantee against crashes of that sort is an absolute prohibition of flying.

But the total of crashes into buildings can be cut down by producing better fliers, isolating the novices, and creating a respect for flying rules by punishing those who violate them and live.

If President Hoover can get by with developing more waterways and then getting the railroad people to spend lots of money on facilities to handle more freight, he must be an Economist, and the capital "E" is intended.

Jersey City's police chief advises members of the force to "give your wrist watches back to your sisters." And, oh, say, how about giving them the cigar lighters, too?

## REASON By FREDERICK LANDIS

THE growing tendency to place the dead line of human usefulness at 50 is as stupid as it is cruel, since age like everything else, is relative, the most recent illustration of this being the case of Clemenceau, who entered upon his immortal service to France and the world at the age of 77.

Such a dead line would drive Herbert Hoover from the White House and it would have disqualified almost all of his predecessors, except Theodore Roosevelt. It would banish every justice of the United States supreme court and retire to private life most of the leaders of the business, scientific and professional world.

A day or two ago the head of a large family was denied employment because he had passed the half century mark.

He offered to waive all insurance and sick benefits but was pushed aside by the iron rule, all of which is a reproach to our alleged civilization.

THIS world owes to every one a chance to make an honest living and when it takes that chance away it plays with fire, for there could be no greater provocation for crime.

While Mr. Hoover is assembling the industrial leaders of the land to guarantee a building program which will bring about the possibility of hard times, he might induce our captains of industry to recede from the practice of blacklisting those who have lived fifty years.

Efficiency is a great thing, but carried to the bitter end it becomes a god, as barbarous as the god of the Incas, who demanded the sacrifice of babes. Practiced with an arbitrary code of regulations which takes no heed of individual cases, it can work more woe than pestilence and famine.

Efficiency becomes a beast when it turns its back on justice.

Clemenceau said in his last days that glory is but a wisp of smoke but possibly he was influenced by the ungrateful nation which refused him its greatest honor, the presidency, after he had saved its life. Little wonder he provided that the nation should not honor him dead, when it had failed to honor him living.

HOWEVER it is fortunate that great souls follow the radiant illusion, sacrifice their ease and fortune for the public good, otherwise we would have had no progress, no lofty examples which rise sublimely above the flood of years.

But for the intoxicating fragrance of the "wisp of smoke," we would have no Washington, no Jefferson, no Lincoln.

Glory is no such futile thing; it is the sacred fire from Heaven when the aspiration is to make life better for the masses of mankind.

And it is greater than all else from the standpoint of satisfaction, for those torch bearers who led the world upward would not have traded the ecstasy of fine achievement for all the ease of earth or all its gold.

When the leaders of mankind shall turn their faces away from selfish glory, such as shall enshrine the name of Clemenceau for centuries, we shall hang the flag of human progress at half-staff and to the beat of muffled drums march back into darkness.

# M. E. Tracy

SAYS:

The Idea of a Few Industrial Giants Banding to Prevent War Is a Beautiful One, But Not So Feasible.

THE war prevention plan proposed by Edward N. Hurley, former chairman of the United States shipping board, is simple, to say the least.

Just a few industrial nabobs to form a world-wide boycotting trust and crack down on the naughty nation that dares to create a disturbance.

And the reasons back of the plan are equally simple.

Since no country on earth is self-sustaining, when it comes to raw material needed for war, argues Mr. Hurley, and since that raw material, or the major part of it, is controlled by two or three dozen great corporations, how could any country wage war successfully if the heads of those corporations said "nay?"

If Walter Teagle and Sir Henri Deterding, for instance, were to hold back oil; if James A. Farrell, Charlie Schwab and Dr. Fritz Thyssen were to hold back steel, and if twenty-five or thirty other international magnates, were to hold back the commodities under their respective control, how could old Mars maintain a foothold for very long?

## Don't Be Too Trusting

THE task of throwing cold water on a war prevention plan may be ungrateful, particularly if the plan happens to be fathered by a man of Mr. Hurley's obvious originality and good intent, but we hardly can afford to be too naively trusting in an age which is giving birth to such plans every day or so.

War is too old and too chronic an infection to be alleviated by naive trustfulness.

Besides, if some one doesn't look out, we shall find ourselves endorsing a cure that would be worse than the disease.

Getting down to brass tacks, what has Mr. Hurley suggested, except to put a common suspicion in reverse?

For years, we have imagined that industrial leaders, who had something to gain by it, were responsible for most of the war.

Turning the proposition around, Mr. Hurley imagines that they could and should make themselves responsible for the other thing. It sounds fine, until one begins to think about the contrary.

## Governments Still Rule

IT is to be admitted that, under normal conditions, two or three dozen men control a large percentage of the raw materials essential to war.

It is to be admitted, also, that if no one interfered, they could exercise that control to such extent as would make it very difficult for any nation to carry on war.

These men, however, are not beyond control by their governments, and it is doubtful if they could get very far if they were to set contrary to those governments, or even public opinion.

As Mr. Hurley points out, there are two or three men who dominate steel, two or three more who dominate chemicals, two or three more who dominate electrical apparatus, and so on.

To get a clear idea of the contingencies that might arise if these men were to undertake to prevent war by establishing a boycott through a gentlemen's agreement on their own part, let us suppose that they had gotten together in 1914 and told England that she must not use France.

What would the English people have done under such circumstances? Or, to bring the matter closer home, what did the United States do when the railroads of the country found themselves incapable of handling the freight?

## People Have the Power

INDUSTRY has become a powerful force in the modern world, but not so powerful that it can't be taken over by the government, or the people of any country.

Russia had industry, and not only industry, but an entrenched aristocracy, in 1916. What happened to them?

France had the same thing, and what happened?

Appealing as it may sound to suggest that a small group of men, not one of whom occupies an official position, can get together and prevent war merely by agreeing to do so, it implies an oligarchy which this democratic age would find it hard to stomach.

If industrial leaders were to undertake such a project, the chances are they would breed fear rather than confidence.

At a time when no single nation appears willing to place its destiny in the hands of industrial magnates, why suppose that they would be permitted to run the whole human race?

## Daily Thought

For jealousy is the rage of a man; therefore he will not spare in the day of vengeance.—Proverbs 6:34.

The jealous man's disease is of so malignant a nature that it converts all it takes into its own nourishment.—Addison.

Why does a steel ship not sink? Because the hull is entirely filled with air. The total contents of the ship, steel hull and fittings combined with the contents of air, is lighter than the water on which it sails—consequently it will not sink.

If a hole is made in the ship and water allowed to enter until it displaces the air in the ship, then the ship will sink, because the hull filled with water is heavier than the same volume of water.

## Some Real Cheering Will Now Be Heard



DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

## Proper Diet Aids 'T. B.' Prevention

BY DR. MORRIS FISHBEN

Editor Journal of the American Medical Association and of Hygiene, the Health Magazine.

WHEN a person becomes infected, the organisms of the disease seize upon him, due to the fact that the germs are virulent and that he does not possess in his body the factors for resistance to the germs.

Feeding experiments on animals have shown that the omission of certain vitamins from the diet tends to lower the resistance of the animals to disease.

If a person does not have proper nutrition, he does not develop properly, his nervous system will be unstable, and he will succumb easily to fatigue.

In tuberculosis, particularly, proper feeding is of the utmost importance. It has been shown again

and again that diet is a factor as important as any other in the prevention of tuberculosis and in recovery from this condition.

The men of Labrador and Newfoundland suffer greatly from tuberculosis, although they live in outdoor existence and their houses are thoroughly ventilated.

Their diets are, however, quite one-sided and deficient in vitamins. There is a considerable amount of experimental evidence to indicate that diets which are deficient in vitamin A and vitamin D tend particularly to the development of tuberculosis.

One investigator found that when rats and rabbits were given a diet deficient in vitamin A they showed increased susceptibility to anthrax and pneumonia.

Indeed, among all the vitamin studies that have been made, the evidence seems to be the greatest in

favor of vitamin A as a disease-resisting vitamin.

The point is of special importance in relation to the new substitute for cod liver oil. Those substitutes, particularly viosterol, represent essentially vitamin D and do not have the vitamin A in which cod liver oil is especially rich. To raise the contents of cod liver oil in vitamin D, viosterol may be added to it, and in this way the child or adult will receive both sufficient vitamin D and vitamin A.

There are many suffices which we do not yet know concerning resistance to disease.

Since it is a relatively simple thing to balance a diet properly and to give the growing child its full amount of all the vitamins, it is probably best to watch the vitamin intake so that the child may have the benefit of such increased resistance as a proper vitamin intake conveys.

Ideals and opinions expressed in this column are those of one of America's most interesting writers and are presented without regard to their agreement or disagreement with the editorial attitude of this paper.—The Editor.

## IT SEEMS TO ME By HEYWOOD BROWN

OUT of the Wall Street crash two books have come already and naturally each is something of a rush job. As yet there has been insufficient time for the community to thumb its wounds and find the fractures.

The history of the panic and its aftermath deserve the attention of a trained investigator and his findings may well fill many volumes.

The social effects of the catastrophe should be particularly interesting. Possibly, economists may find that an entire group of borderline capitalists has been eliminated.

In recent years the line between the upper middle class and the wealthy or capitalist class was dimly drawn. Promotion from the group to another was relatively easy.

In a land where riches might be accumulated so quickly, even by those with a small stake, the dogma of the older economists were out of date. Carl Marx was not talking to us.

The dream of a land in which poverty was nonexistent seemed less than fantastic. It appeared to lurk almost around the corner.

## Sunny?

BUT for a time at least we will live more closely to the old established demarcations. Many who graduated from the white collar class have flunked back again. The great deflation, so numerous and wide-spread that I question the good taste of stressing the comic note with such emphasis.

If America had been shaken by a violent earthquake, not all the funny men would rush into print with quips about the resulting agony. The stock market crash is not fundamentally funny.

Nor am I taking a "serve-them-right" attitude toward those who gambled and lost all. Most poignant of all is the situation of innumerable men and women who, felt, and have reason to feel, that they had provided safely a competence for their declining years.

And so I am not moved to any great amount of merriment by Eddie Cantor's little book, "Caught Short." I think it has a disturbing hysterical quality. To be sure, many of the anecdotes have a sick quickness of wit about them. Moreover, it may be said that Cantor, as one who lost a great deal, has a right to play the good sportsman in public and take it all with a grin.

## Dissents

BUT right at this point I wish to enter a dissent. On the whole, I think that America has behaved much more admirably while losing than while winning. But to me, good sportsmanship consists largely in a disinclination to indulge in futile whining and even more in a

readiness to take stock and pick up the pieces.

When Eddie Cantor writes, "Take what is left of your bankroll and go out and buy yourself plenty of National Casket," it seems to me that the joke is by at least seven-eighths too grim. Too many people actually have killed themselves to give the joke a sufficient savor of good taste.

Incidentally, the best slogan for the good loser is embodied in a piece by Dorothy Parker about Ernest Hemingway in the current New Yorker. The phrase was used in a slightly different connection, for the novelist was asked to define what he meant by "guts," and said, "I mean grace under pressure."



ILLINOIS JOINS UNION

December 3

On Dec. 3, 1818, Illinois was admitted to the Union, with its boundaries between the Great Lakes and the Ohio and Mississippi rivers.

When it became a state, Illinois was in the throes of a period of wild land speculation, as Indiana titles to land within the territory had been extinguished.

Early immigrants who settled in Illinois came mostly from the south and brought with them a decided predilection of slavery.

After 1820, the people were hurried into an unhealthy era of sudden prosperity, resulting in a panic in 1842.

The state recovered rapidly, however, and at the outbreak of the Civil war, Illinois again was prosperous, producing three-fifths of all grain exported to Europe, and ranked second in railway mileage.

## Questions and Answers

What was the exact time and date of the Charleston (S. C.) earthquake?

9:51 p. m. and 9:59 p. m., Aug. 31, 1886.

Is "aren't I" a correct grammatical expression? It is an ungrammatical idiom much used by the British. It is however, incorrect.

What is the comparative heating value of coal and oil?

Oil in general has about one-third more heating value per pound than coal, but it depends largely upon the quality of the coal. Roughly, about 150 to 200 gallons of oil are equal in fuel value to a ton of coal.

# SCIENCE

By DAVID DIETZ

Speed May Seem Easy to Measure, But Not When We Deal With Motion Relative to the Surface of the Earth.

ONE of the most fundamental ideas in the universe is at stake in the controversy between Professor Albert Einstein of the University of Berlin, Germany, and Professor Dayton C. Miller of Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland.

It is the idea of absolute motion. At first, the reader may wonder whether this is not a tempest in a teapot. The reader will say that it is a simple enough matter to measure the motion of an object, a railway train, for example.

But it must be remembered that we live upon the broad surface of the earth and when we speak of motion, we are not dealing with absolute motion at all, but we are dealing with motion relative to the surface of the earth.

When we say that a railroad train is going sixty miles an hour due east, we mean it is going at that speed and in that direction with reference to the surface of the earth.

An observer on the sun—were it possible for an observer to be upon the sun—would note that the earth was going around the sun in a gigantic circle at a speed of 18½ miles a second.

He would see that the train par-took of the earth's motion and that its own motion along the surface of the earth was almost negligible in comparison to the larger motion of the earth.

A second observer upon a distant star would note that the whole solar system—sun, earth and other planets—was moving in a gigantic orbit through the galaxy. Accordingly, for him, the train would have a still different motion.

## Problem

BUT here is where the difficulty enters. Every star is itself in motion. Suppose, therefore, an observer on each of ten stars. He would imagine his own star as standing still while all the others were in motion.

Therefore, each observer would get a different idea of the motions of the other stars and of our own solar system and the railway train of which we were speaking.

How shall we resolve the problem? We can get a general idea of the actual motion of each star by a statistical study of the motions of a large number of stars.

But when we do this, we have only ascertained motion within our own galaxy of stars. Measurements of distant galaxies, the so-called spiral nebulae, reveal that they are in motion and reveal further that our galaxy as a whole is in motion.

We therefore find no way by which our measurements of motion will reveal any absolute standard against which motion can be checked.

Professor Einstein goes further than this. He says that not only have we no means at present of measuring absolute motion, but that we never shall have.

He insists that the very phrase, "absolute motion" is without meaning in the universe.

The universe, to his way of thinking, is one in which absolute motion does not exist.

## Space

ALONG with absolute motion, Professor Einstein disposes with absolute space and time. The one thing which remains constant in the universe, according to Einstein, is the measured speed of light. It is always the same—approximately 186,000 miles a second.

And the observer, whether he is moving in the direction of a beam of light or against it, or at right angles to it, always finds the speed of the beam of light the same.

This means, therefore, that units of space and time change with the motion of the observer by just the required amount to cause the speed of light to always seem the same.

This belief in the constancy of the speed of light grows out of Einstein's interpretation of the Michelson-Morley experiment, which he says failed to show any difference in the speed of light in different directions.

Professor Dayton C. Miller, however, who has repeated the experiment hundreds of times between 1905 and the present, insists that the experiment does show a difference in the speed of light in different directions, and that it is possible from this to calculate the absolute motion of the earth and the whole solar system through the ether of space.



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