

# The Indianapolis Times

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

## "One of Our Boys"

A man is known by the company he keeps.

A company sometimes is known by the man it keeps.

The United States Petroleum institute, spokesman for the American oil industry, has re-elected Harry F. Sinclair to its board of directors.

## The Russian Viewpoint

It sometimes is good to get the other person's point of view.

When Secretary Stimson dispatched a note to Russia, by way of France, reminding the Russian government of its obligations under the Kellogg pact, most of us enjoyed a thrill of self-righteousness. There was Russia and China, apparently about to do one another to death over the question of the Manchurian railway.

A fair-sized war seemed imminent and if the World War taught the world anything, it was that anybody's war is pretty apt to become everybody's war. In keeping with most other peoples, the American people want peace. They do not wish to engage in war themselves and they do not want the orderly business of the world upset by war anywhere.

So our disposition was to cheer when our forthright secretary of state took the matter in hand. From our point of view, the situation seemed simple enough. Russia would have to listen to our secretary of state, especially since he had taken the precaution to persuade a lot of other signatories of the Kellogg pact to send similar notes to Russia.

Now, however, we get the Russian point of view. Russia, says her secretary of state, at the time France delivered the American note, was engaged in direct negotiations with the Manchurian government. (These negotiations now are said to have been successfully completed.) Under the circumstances the action of the United States looked to Russia like unjustifiable pressure on the negotiations—in other words, an unfriendly act.

Well, we'll have to admit that it might very well look just that way in Moscow.

Finally, the Russian spokesman could not forbear expressing a little amazement. He just couldn't; he said so in so many words.

"The Soviet government," he said, "can not forbear expressing amazement that the government of the United States, which by its own will has no official relations with the Soviet, deems it possible to apply to it with advice and counsel."

To be completely candid, Russia's amazement is not altogether unalloyed. Indeed, the Russian government could have been amazed when it was asked to sign the Kellogg pact and when its signature was accepted, despite our refusal to admit officially that the Russian government really is the Russian government. However, this little stinger in the tail of the Russian note is not the important thing. The important thing is that Russia declares she has effected a peaceable settlement of the Manchurian dispute. If this is true we can accept the rebuke. It should be easy to submerge our embarrassment in our satisfaction over the avoidance of war.

As for the Kellogg pact, its value to the world is not lessened in any degree. That, we believe, will be made clear if Russia's announcement of peace in Manchuria proves to be premature.

## Why Courts Are Crowded

President Hoover in his message to congress called attention to congestion in the federal courts, and recommended increased forces in the offices of United States attorneys, marshals and court clerks. He also urged modification and simplification of procedure in trying petty offenses.

Chief Justice Taft, in reporting on the conference of the senior circuit judges, urged the measures Hoover suggested. Taft recorded that additional judges recently authorized by congress have finally been named, and that the business of federal courts is steadily increasing.

Court congestion is bad. It defeats justice. Criminals not brought to the bar promptly avoid conviction or escape with light sentences. Accused persons who are innocent must remain under a cloud. Those unable to make bail are forced to remain in jail without trial. It is agreed that delayed punishment detracts from the restraining influence the law is supposed to exercise on society.

Prohibition is the principal cause of court congestion. The number of federal offenses over which federal courts have jurisdiction has increased during the last decade, it is true, but it is the Volstead act and other dry laws that have swamped the courts. They provide the largest single class of cases.

Mrs. Willebrandt's report for the fiscal year, just out, contains interesting statistics. There were 56,786 criminal prohibition cases in the federal courts during the year, 7,455 injunction petitions, and 10,961 civil actions. It is notable that out of 47,100 convictions, 43,163 were obtained by pleas of guilty and 3,913 by jury trials.

This means that to combat congestion the courts were willing to accept guilty pleas in return for imposition of light sentences. Fewer than half of those convicted went to jail, the average sentence being 147 days. The rest were fined an average of less than \$180.

The net result is that the advocates of measures like the Jones five-and-ten law as a crime deterrent have defeated their own purposes. Guilty pleas are accepted to avoid endless delays and hopeless court congestion. The courts bargain with offenders.

The remedy may lie in the multiplication of courts and increasing the number of their officers, which will mean sending a continually larger number of persons to jail. There must be a limit somewhere, however, beyond which we can not go. Otherwise, we will reach a point where every citizen is either a judge, prosecutor, clerk, deputy marshal, bailiff, court stenographer, juror, or defendant.

## Federal Finances

President Hoover's budget message to congress reveals that federal finances are in sound condition. A surplus of \$225,581,000 is in prospect for the fiscal year ending June 30, next, and a surplus of \$122,788,000 is expected the year following.

The showing is such that the President believes the contemplated reduction of \$160,000,000 in income taxes is fully justified. He recommends that the reduction apply to 1929 income taxes payable in the calendar year 1930, but hopes that the benefits of lower rates may be extended to succeeding years as well.

The budget for next year calls for appropriations

of \$3,830,000,000. This is \$145,696,000 less than was appropriated for the current year, but \$50,000,000 more than the estimates of a year ago.

Moreover, nothing is included for the federal farm board, which this year required \$150,000,000, nor is allowance made for deficiency measures which will require probably an additional \$150,000,000. This indicates a stable increase in expenditures next year.

Receipts this year are estimated now as \$408,000,000 more than was expected a year ago, while expenditures will be about \$243,000,000 more than original budget estimates. Increased income tax payments account for three-fourths of the unexpected revenues, due to abnormally large individual incomes during 1928. Presumably stock market profits provided much of this.

What effect the stock market collapse will have on 1930 income tax payments the President does not predict. Half of the 1930 taxes will apply to this fiscal year and half to next. The government will not be in a position to know definitely until income tax returns are filed March 15, but the confidence of the treasury that conditions are sound will be shared generally.

## Highways of the Air

Aviation developed in the United States has been largely a federal, municipal and commercial advancement, with states and counties not participating.

The day is at hand when this no longer will be the case, because states and counties must of necessity play their part in expansion of this new industry.

In 1926, a total of 5,800 passengers was carried in airplanes in this country. In 1928 the figure rose to 49,700 and this year likely will see the 100,000 mark passed. However, with only federal assistance, the industry can go only so far and that period soon will arrive.

Unless the states and counties take a hand, there will be a marked slowing up in development, so far as private flying, particularly, is concerned.

The automobile never became a real factor in long-distance travel until the states and the federal government joined in creating federal-aid highways. Cost of these highways has been, roughly, \$25,000 a mile, a figure which swells largely when maintenance cost is added. The development came so private individuals might travel far and wide in their automobiles.

Federal-aid highways of the air now are being advocated in aviation industry and it is not surprising because long-distance flying can be accomplished only over marked routes with ample landing facilities, night lighting of airports, radio beacons and other safety devices.

Growth of the air mail, which up to a few years ago marked the only aeronautical progress in this country outside of the army and navy, has brought about 15,000 miles of lighted and improved airways, mostly paid for by federal government. An appropriation of \$5,408,000 was provided the last fiscal year and this probably will be increased to nearly \$8,000,000 for the pending year.

As in highway development the federal government will establish transcontinental routes only in the paths of the air mail planes. Lateral routes must be supplied by the states and that is where state and county governments must figure.

So far only four states have seen the necessity of aerial highway development—Idaho, Virginia, Pennsylvania and New York. Others will be forced into it and must begin to give serious thought to the subject. Municipalities are doing their part creating airports, but it is noticeable that communities in certain states are more progressive along that line than in others.

Figures worked out on highways of the air show a cost of \$2,300 a mile, including lighting at \$732. Maintenance will be around \$300, it is estimated, much cheaper than \$25,000 a mile for highways.

The states either can act in advance of pressure from their citizens, or await the time they will be forced to do so. Just how progressive or backward they may be will be judged at a not too distant date by the course that they take.

## REASON By FREDERICK LANDIS

QUEEN MARY of the House of David insists that her late sovereign, King Ben Purnell, had something like a million dollars buried with him.

Needless to say, the queen believes in the resurrection of the body.

In Canada a man was tried, convicted and sentenced to death in three days, but in this country, Dr. Snook, who made a detailed confession of his guilt, was tried for weeks and finally found guilty and now the supreme court of Ohio has granted him an indefinite continuance, so his case may be appealed.

Do you wonder that we have ten times as many murders as Canada?

One of the greatest difficulties about keeping house these days is to keep the dog off the registers.

OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN proposes to elevate the stage by offering a leading part in his play, "Sweet Adeline," to Dorothy Mackaye, who has just been released from prison, where she served a term for concealing information relative to the killing of her husband.

Speaking at Indiana university, Bertrand Russell, English philosopher, said that twenty years from now two nations would be able to destroy each other's capitals in two hours' time.

This would frighten one, were it not for the fact that this very thing can be done right now.

There is much humor in Mexico's ratification of the Kellogg anti-war treaty, since it means merely that Mexico has so many wars in her own family that she hasn't time to take on any with strangers.

If the Hoovers eat all of those six Thanksgiving turkeys, donated by obliging friends, we can see a lot of business ahead for the secretary of the interior.

THIS weather gives one a more sympathetic understanding of Commander Byrd's hazardous journey to the South Pole.

Secretary of Labor Davis proposes an eight-hour day for the wives of workmen, but who will work the other eight hours?

Down in New Jersey an aged couple were about to be thrown out of their old home because they could not pay a mortgage, when an unknown benefactor took care of the obligation and in addition guaranteed the payment of their taxes for the rest of their lives.

## M. E. Tracy

SAYS:

Stimson Wrote His Note on Russian-Chinese Situation Just at the Wrong Time.

FATE is a capricious wench. Sometimes playing mean little tricks on humble folks, sometimes shaking thrones with her raucous laughter, sometimes leading civilization through the mire, only to console it with hidden treasure in the muck.

Comes Charles Spath, the human pin cushion, a man seemingly without the sense of physical pain, sliding his way into the Newark, N. J., police station, and confessing to the murder of an aunt fifteen years ago, whose wrath had pursued him until he couldn't stand it any longer.

To complete the irony, a learned psychiatrist informs us that body and soul are one.

After experimenting with thousands of plants, Thomas A. Edison decides that goldenrod offers the best prospect of a cheap rubber supply.

Goldenrod, the bane of farmers and hay fever victims, which we have been trying for years to exterminate. Can you beat it?

Where we once destroyed goldenrod to make room for a good hay crop with which to feed old Dobbin, we may destroy hay to make room for goldenrod with which to provide tires for the flivver.

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## Russia High Hats World

IF SECRETARY STIMSON had written his note with regard to the Russo-Chinese situation last August, it might have done some good.

Or, after putting it off for months, had we waited only a few days more, he could have saved himself the trouble.

At last, he waited just long enough to shoot as the bird flew, waste his powder, and give Russia a chance to laugh.

But, instead of accepting the chance in a good natured way, Russia made it an excuse to high-hat the world.

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When Russia, or any other nation for that matter, declares that the Kellogg peace pact implies no obligation on the part of the signatories to back it up, she does little less than defy ordinary common sense. Though the Kellogg pact creates no machinery for its enforcement, its very nature implies such obligations.

Specifically, it binds those nations that have signed it not to make war.

But as a general proposition, it binds them to prevent war.

In all essentials the Kellogg pact is a declaration of policy which all signatory nations agree to support.

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## Soviet Is Insulting

UNDER such circumstances, it is a gratuitous insult for Russia to say that the United States or any other government has no right to interfere if she chooses to invade China, regardless of her obligations under the Kellogg pact, especially when the interference involves no more than good advice.

Does Russia imagine that she can stop the mouth of civilization, or prevent the human race from expressing itself with regard to a method of settling international controversies which it has indorsed?

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Taking up another point which Russia makes, she made the Kellogg pact inapplicable to the Manchurian controversy?

Did invasion cease to be war because a railroad was at the bottom of the row, or did a treaty cease to be binding because China was involved?

The Soviet government declares, we are informed, "that the Soviet-Manchurian conflict can be settled only by direct negotiations between the Soviet Union and China on the basis of conditions known to China, and already accepted by the Mukden government."

What does that amount to but an out and out declaration that no one has a right to interfere, because this is "our war."

Furthermore, what kind of a war would it be that could not be defended on the same ground?

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## Situation Was Bad

INTERPRET it any way you will, but Russia has taken the position that the Kellogg pact is all right except when it applies to her.

The adoption of such attitude would, of course, destroy the Kellogg pact. But, thank heaven, other nations have a finer sense of moral obligation than Russia.

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Though the result of this first test of the Kellogg pact is hardly what you would call inspiring, it should not be taken too seriously.

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The situation was not at all auspicious. First, China was too demoralized to act coherently. Second, a Chinese faction seems to have been responsible for the trouble. Third, the trouble was started in such way as to give Russia just ground for complaint. Fourth, when Russia appealed for redress she found that Manchurian and Nanking authorities could not agree. Fifth, outside nations paid little attention to the situation in the beginning. Sixth, when outside nations finally concluded to take a hand, it was discovered that Russia and China virtually had arrived at an agreement.

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What is the best time of year to transplant and trim a maple tree? In the early spring before any of the buds have burst. Transplant it in a rainy spell when the ground is soft and save as much of the root as possible. A six or eight foot maple tree can be planted successfully if care is taken about saving the roots. The transplanted tree should then have the crown trimmed down as the newly transplanted roots are not as able to take care of the entire tree as before.

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For a time transplanting is a good time to trim out the branches so that the tree will be symmetrical.

## Something to Be Looked Into!



DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

## Beware of Slow-Running Rabbits

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

IN the years that have passed since tularemia first was described by Francis and McCoy, more and more cases of the disease have been seen in various portions of the United States.

In this condition, the human being usually becomes infected from contact with the tissues of an animal, particularly the rabbit, which has been infected with the organisms of this disease.

The rabbit usually is a sick rabbit, and for that reason authorities have warned particularly against eating meat of a rabbit that does not run well when it is pursued.

Dr. George W. McCoy, of the United States public health service found the disease first in California ground squirrels in 1911, and Ed-

ward Francis of the same service identified the disease in human beings in 1920.

Within the last year, nine cases have been seen by one physician in Minnesota, who discovered one due to the bite of a woodtick and three cases from the bite of the deer fly.

Hundreds of cases have been seen in Russia, where apparently the disease occurred among peasants, who handled water rats, skinning them for their fur.

Francis, at the end of 1928, had accumulated the records of 614 cases in the United States developed through a great variety of insects and animals, including muskrats, squirrels, cats, rabbits, whale and sheep.

Two groups of cattle in California were found to have become infected due to bites of woodticks which carried the disease from other animals.

The person who has tularemia

develops swellings of the skin with the formation of abscesses, swelling of the lymph glands and nodules and small spots of infection in the internal organs.

A few fatal cases have been reported, one of the most serious being in a man 29 years of age who scratched his finger while dressing wild rabbits.

The ulcer developed slowly, the glands of the body became enlarged, and finally the stomach, liver and kidneys were seriously involved.

Should this disease become more of a health menace, the attempt to stop its spread will involve control of all insects and animals concerned in transmitting the disease from animal to man.

Thus far the only method of treatment known is to clear up the infected spots as rapidly as possible and to treat the other symptoms in the patient as they develop.

## IT SEEMS TO ME By HEYWOOD BROWN

AN obscure man in West Virginia has just gone to jail, and his obscure family to the poorhouse. He went because of certain legal penalties which have been set up in America, largely under the demand and drive of Christian men and women.

And I say that whatever you or I may think of Volsteadism and its benefits or evils, there can be no denial of the fact that the cruelties which have crept in under prohibition are in no sense Christian.

They are born of a hate and violence which is wholly at variance with the teachings of Jesus Christ. Here is the story, as reported in the Charleston (W. Va.) Gazette:

"A few sips of liquor which Emery J. Salsberry took with the boys up in Webster county earned him a sentence of three years in Atlanta prison from United States District Judge George W. McClintic yesterday."

"Judge McClintic was sitting yesterday afternoon to call the civil docket and dispose of a score or more criminal cases coming over from previous terms of court."

"In nearly all of these criminal cases, the defendants entered pleas of guilty at the March term and were told to prove by their conduct between then and now that they would merit probation."

"It will be told that before prohibition, families went to the poorhouse because of the evil of alcoholism. That is true."

But the banishment did not come under the official sanction of a duly appointed governmental official, and no one cheered and said, "We want more laws, more laws with teeth in them."

It is important to bear in mind not only the tragedy, but the quarter from which it comes. To an ignorant old man, the blow which has fallen upon him must seem the senseless and bitter judgment of a whimsical old tyrant. And, may I ask, how does it seem to you?

No government should function by a force which cripples the weak and helpless. In fact, any power which rests wholly upon compulsion can not forever endure.

To me it seems impossible for anybody to be a good Christian and a militant prohibitionist at one and the same time.

There is a gulf between that spirit which believes that might makes right and the other which says that those who live by the sword shall perish by it. Those who live by a law which cuts and maims are not immune from the same disaster.

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## Guilty

SALSBERY had entered a plea of guilty to a charge of violating the United States revenue act by possessing liquor on which no tax had been paid. He was called forward yesterday and told to give an account of himself since last spring.

"He said he had been engaged most of the time in cutting rights-of-way for the Richmond Lumber Company and looking after the properties of his father-in-law."

"Salsberry protested that he hadn't made or sold any liquor since last March, but admitted that he had 'taken a few sips with the boys.' He either didn't know or refused to reveal the identities of these 'boys.'"

"He professed to see no harm in taking a drink of liquor."

"A man of my age, who has been used to it all his life, never thinks anything of taking a drink," he told the judge. Salsberry appeared to be about 50 years old.

"In a bewildered way, he wanted to argue with the judge the ques-

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## Daily Thought

Therefore I will judge you, O house of Israel, every one according to his ways, saith the Lord God. Repent and turn yourselves from all your transgressions; so iniquity shall not be your ruin.—Ezekiel 18:30.

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What is past is past. There is a future left to all men, who have the virtue to repent and the energy to atone.—Bulwer-Lytton.

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Today also is the anniversary of the birth of Martin Van Buren, eighth President of the United States, born Dec. 5, 1782, at Kinderhook, N. Y.

## SCIENCE

By DAVID DIETZ

Scientist Walks 125 Miles With Eye Glued to Revolving Instrument to Prove His Theory of Motion.

DR. DAYTON C. MILLER, famous American scientist and past president of the American Physical Society, has walked 125 miles in the interest of science. He has, moreover, walked all of the 125 miles around the same circle, a circle whose diameter is sixteen feet.

In addition, he has walked the 125 miles in the dark, with his eye glued to the eyepiece of a revolving scientific instrument.

And each time the instrument made one revolution, Dr. Miller has made sixteen readings through the eyepiece.

It is on the basis of this 125-mile stroll that Dr. Miller bases his claim that he has proof of the absolute motion of the solar system, through the ether of space, a piece of evidence which flies in the face of the Einstein theory and upsets one of the basic tenets of the theory.

For the Einstein theory holds that all measurements of motion are relative to the observer and that measurement of absolute motion is not possible.

The instrument which Dr. Miller has used is the Michelson-Morley interferometer. It consists of great steel cross with arms sixteen feet long, floated on a mercury bearing so that it rotates freely a horizontal plane.

## Monumental

AT ONE end of one arm of the cross is a little telescope. The cross revolves on the mercury bearing. Dr. Miller walks around with it, looking through the life telescope at the same time.

A system of mirrors on the axis of the cross splits a beam of light two, reflects the halves along the two arms and unites them in the telescope. There they unite to form a pattern of light and dark fringes known as interference fringes.

According to the theory of the instrument, an absolute motion of the earth through the ether would result in a changing speed of light beam as the interferometer revolved. This would result in movement back and forth of the fringes in the telescope.

Thus far the only method of treatment known is to clear up the infected spots as rapidly as possible and to treat the other symptoms in the patient as they develop.

Each time the interferometer revolves, Dr. Miller makes sixteen readings of the position of the fringes with regard to the arrow. He calls these out to an assistant, who notes them down.

If you can visualize the procedure of the experiment, you get some idea of its difficulty.

If you add to that the fact that since 1921, Dr. Miller has made 175,000 readings as he walked the 125 miles around the instrument, you get some idea of the monumental patience of the man and the faithfulness with which he has pursued his work.

## Analysis

BUT making the 175,000 readings was only the first step in the task. The movement of the fringes is a back and forth movement twice in each rotation of the cross.

Consequently, each reading constitutes a cycle. This meant more than 20,000 cycles.

It was next necessary to plot each of the 20,000 cycles as a curve and then to average them together.

Some of the critics of Dr. Miller's work have insisted that the results which he gets are the result of some extraneous circumstances and not really a motion of the earth through the ether of space.