

# RISE OF PRICES TOO FAST, CAPITAL FEARS; PAY MUST KEEP PACE, OFFICIAL VIEW

Collapse May Result If  
Market Is Glutted,  
Johnson Says.

(Continued From Page One)

below. In the eventual stabilization of prices, one subject is to correct these inequalities insofar as possible.

How prices will be stabilized when they reach the desired level and kept from going very far or falling very far below, with crops heavy one year and short the next, with some industries going up or down as new devices strike trade—as happened when radios struck a blow at phonographs—are questions to be considered later.

By H. O. THOMPSON  
United Press Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, July 8.—A desire to avoid labor disturbances is one of the reasons behind the pressure exerted to bring industries within the national recovery act as speedily as possible, it was learned today.

Dr. Alexander Sachs, head of the industrial administration's research department, cites the sharp strike of 1922 as an example of the type of labor disputes likely to arise when a nation is groping its way out of hard times.

Bringing industries under codes of fair competition would avert this danger, since the codes must guarantee the right of collective bargaining.

After a "Square Deal"

Long delays in making the codes operative would increase the probability of clashes between capital and labor, according to the feeling entertained by those associated with the recovery movement.

Administrator Hugh Johnson emphasized that the government intends to see that all labor, organized and unorganized, "gets a square deal." But he reiterated that the industrial administration does not propose to act as an agency to promote unionization of labor.

Both Statements Wrong

Johnson said literature purporting to come from labor unions had intimated or openly stated that the government planned to unionize all labor.

Similar statements from industrial concerns have intimated that workers would have to join company unions to benefit under the act.

"Both statements are incorrect," Johnson declared, "and such erroneous statements of the act and its administration tend to foment misunderstanding and discord."

## City Churches

Merle Siderer, leader and teacher of the Christian Men Builders' class of the Third Christian church, will give the second of a series of patriotic addresses Sunday morning. His subject will be "Uncle Sam's Constitution."

Dick Harold, radio entertainer, will play the accordion and singing by the glee club will be a feature of the meeting which will be broadcast over Station WFBM.

The Rev. Reuben H. Mueller, minister of the First Evangelical church, 3707 East New York street, will preach on the subject "Beside the Sea," Sunday morning. In the evening he has chosen for his topic, "Birds of a Feather."

Three sermons will mark services in the Centenary Christian church Sunday when the Rev. R. T. Gwyn will preach at 8 a. m. on "The Bible—a B-Hive," at 10:45 a. m. on "Who Is On The Lord's Side?" and in the evening his subject will be "A Man Who Played the Fool."

First Baptist church will observe "Melvina Solman day" following services at the church Sunday.

Miss Melvina Solman, who represents the Lincoln Park Baptist church of Cincinnati, O., as a missionary at Swatow, China, will preach a farewell message and leave for the Far East Wednesday. She has been connected with the Women's Bible Training school at Swatow for thirty-one years.

The Rev. Wilbur D. Grose, pastor of the Fifty-first Street Methodist Episcopal church will preach the next of a series of sermons on "Hero Stories" from the Bible at the church Sunday.

A unified worship service is to be held in the auditorium, with the junior, intermediate and adult groups participating. Children of the primary classes have their program separately.

Oakwood park assembly of the Indiana conference, Evangelical church will be held at Oakwood park, Syracuse, Ind., July 29 to Aug. 6, inclusive.

The program will include, minister's conferences, evangelistic services, vacation church school for children, school of leadership, young people's convention and a boys' and girls' camp conference.

Forty-first annual convention of the Woman's Missionary Society will be held at Oakwood park July 31 to Aug. 6, inclusive. Mrs. L. E. Smith, 5614 Broadway, is treasurer of the organization.

Men's Bible class of the First Baptist church will hold its annual picnic Saturday, July 22. The program will be arranged by A. W. Wilson, L. E. Hall, K. H. Huber and Forrest Carter.

## HIGH-PAID AUCTIONEER

City Employer Averages \$117 an Hour Selling Real Estate.

BOSTON, July 8.—Mayor James M. Curley, though his salary is \$20,000 a year, is not paid at the highest rate of any one in the city's employ.

The man who tops him is John J. Conroy, realtor, who is auctioneer, recently received \$468.50 for selling 1.874 parcels of real estate on which taxes remained unpaid. Since the sale required but four hours, Conroy was paid at the rate of \$117.12 an hour.

# ULTRA-VIOLET RAYS PROVE WORTH

Finsen, the Grim Dane, Triumphs Over Disease, Then Dies

Dramatic have been the battles of medicine against the mysterious—against the unseen foe of the skin. With the aid of the ultra-violet rays, the Grim Dane, Finsen, has won a series of articles, of which this is the second.

By WILLIAM ENGLE,  
Times Special Writer

NEW YORK, July 8.—"Children Bask in Violet Rays"—"Photos Made in Dark with Black-Violet Light"—"Cows Get Ultra-Violet Bath—Your Milk's Irradiated."

The Grim Dane, Niels Ryberg Finsen, if he were back now and heeding headlines, might smile. He smiled in his time over other turns of fortune no less grotesque. Smiled even when they told him he was doomed, and said "would like to see my own autopsy."

So today's news might amuse him, since it was he who was expelled from school "for small ability," jeered as a "fanatic," and he who became father of the ultra-violet.

With ultra-violet radiation from a lamp—the counterpart of the sun's invisible radiation—they are curing skin tuberculosis now. They are curing rickets. They are treating a score of other diseases and finding favorable results.

Finsen, the Dane, showed the way.

But before he did that he set out to prove that sunlight had properties both curative and irritating.

Keep the ultra-violet rays away from scallion patients, he said, and their blisters would not become infected. That talk, the savants of Blegdan hospital, in Copenhagen, thought, was preposterous.

BUT in the fall of that year, 1894, smallpox as an epidemic swept over Copenhagen, and Finsen had his chance. He put patients in rooms screened with heavy red curtains. He shut out the ultra-violet. With red blankets he kept infection out of the victims' blisters.

Still, this was a negative result. Shutting out light hardly proved that letting in light could in other cases be beneficial. Yet that was exactly what Finsen was contending. The unseen, ultra-violet rays, he believed, could be as helpful in some diseases as they were irritating in the smallpox wards.

He tried to convince the skeptical Danish engineer Mogenssen. To doctor after doctor Mogenssen had gone, and still his skin tuberculosis was spreading. He was so desperate that at last he fell in with Finsen's absurd idea.

He would try sunlight, he said. But in Denmark November there is not much sunlight. Finsen said, "Never mind."

"I will make a sun for you," he said.

It was crude, that first artificial lamp, that shone in Denmark—a carbon arc light not much different from the Copenhagen street lamps, only stronger.

But it truly was a star, a sun, and, shining, it bathed Mogenssen's poor face in rays so deeply violet that they were beyond the eye's seeing.

THROUGH all the next month, two hours a day, he let the eerie, visible hue, blue, and the

ST. JOHN'S PARISH TO  
HOLD OUTING SUNDAY

Former Members Invited to Picnic  
in Mervin's Grove.

Men of St. John's Roman Catholic parish will be hosts at a picnic Sunday, to which all present and former members of the parish are invited.

The outing will be held at Mervin's grove, rain or shine. The picnic site is at the end of the pavement on West Tenth street.

While the outing is not regarded as a homecoming or reunion, special efforts have been made to get many former members to attend.

Tickets are being sold which entitle buyers to all features of the picnic, including refreshments, lunch and entertainment.

SECURITIES SALES  
REGULATIONS STRICT

Rules for Protection of Investors Outlined.

By Scripps-Howard Newspaper Alliance

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Regulations even more thorough and comprehensive than were prescribed by the securities act, just promulgated by the federal trade commission, gave promise today of protection for future purchasers of stocks and bonds.

"Business may find it burdensome to supply all the information for which we ask," Baldwin B. Bane, chairman of the trade commission committee which formulated the regulations, said today, "but honest business should welcome the most stringent enforcement of this nature. The act is intended to—should—protect honest financing from the competition of dishonest and fraudulent financing heretofore suffered."

The commission has ruled that business must supply data concerning all states in which it operates, as a basis for co-operation with state blue sky commissions.

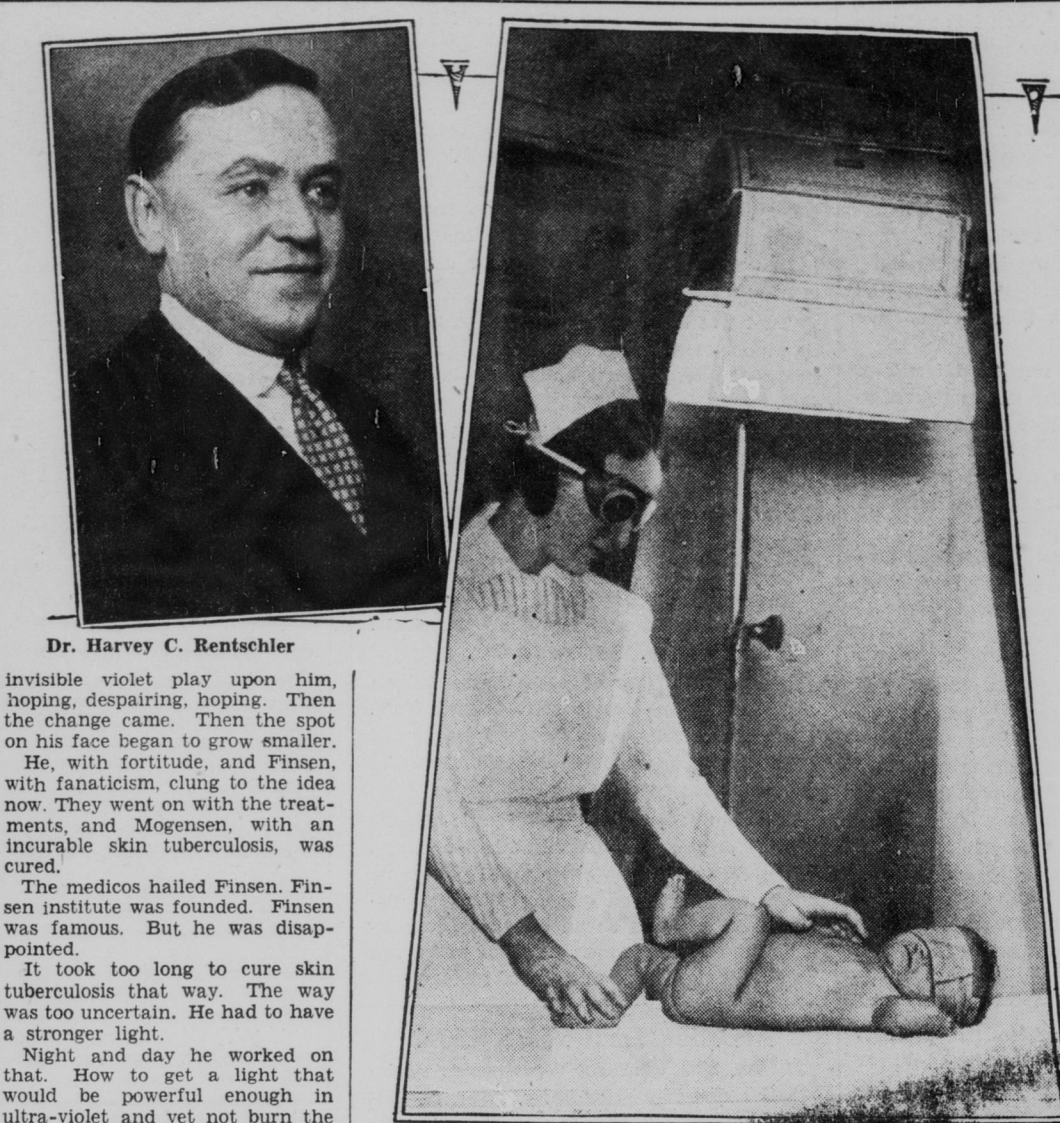
Any litigation pending against a company must be made known. In some cases prospectuses might have to contain 500 pages if all this information were to be laid before prospective buyers, and so the commission has ruled that summaries only need be presented in prospectuses.

EX-LEGISLATOR IS DEAD

W. A. McNerny Passes at Resort Hotel in Michigan.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., July 8.—W. A. McNerny, 57, retired attorney and former Democratic representative in the state legislature, died from a heart attack Friday night at a resort hotel at Barron Lake, near Niles, Mich.

McNerny was prominent in Democratic politics in Indiana for several years, and was attorney for In-sull utility holdings in the state at the time of his retirement five years ago.



Dr. Harvey C. Rentschler

invisible violet play upon him, hoping, despairing, hoping. Then the change came. Then the spot on his face began to grow smaller.

He, with fortitude, and Finsen, with fanaticism, clung to the idea now. They went on with the treatments, and Mogenssen, with an incurable skin tuberculosis, was cured.

The medicos hailed Finsen. Finsen institute was founded. Finsen was famous. But he was disappointed.

It took too long to cure skin tuberculosis that way. The way was too uncertain. He had to have a stronger light.

Night and day he worked on that. How to get a light that would be powerful enough in ultra-violet and yet not burn the patient to a blister? How? Well, by trying new ways to make a lamp.

That way came the Finsen light, forerunner of the ultra-violet lamps (some of them even stronger in ultra-violet than the noon-high sun) that Westinghouse and General Electric are ready to put into homes anywhere today.

It was a mighty thing, the Finsen light, mighty in size and in significance; it wrought strange cures and won the Nobel prize and put sick Niels Finsen into the encyclopedias.

IT had 40,000 candle power, or 40 times more than the ordinary arc street lamp. It burned a specially made carbon.

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But it truly was a star, a sun, and, shining, it bathed Mogenssen's poor face in rays so deeply violet that they were beyond the eye's seeing.

Still not contented with his work, unmindful of a vast acclaim,

Imparting health to a tyke in a New York hospital.

he wondered what he might be able to do with light baths, instead of with the intense concentration of light of the great lamp upon a circumscribed surface. Still not contented and wondering, he died before he could find out.

Years passed before his follower, Axel Reyn, took to the idea, and then in Finsen institute, Reyn devised two great carbon arc lamps that irradiated patients from head to foot.

Naked, eight people tried it, sat in the lamps' blue glare many days—saw their skin tuberculosis dry up, vanish.

THAT was because ultra-violet rays kill some germs. Westinghouse has moving pictures now which show the actual germ destruction under the invisible light from its tungsten lamps.

The cells, within a few minutes after the light falls on them, seem to grow paralyzed, then blow up.

The lights are being used, too, experimentally in treating pulmonary tuberculosis. But how the ultra-violet can help that deep-seated threat, how it can penetrate not only through the skin, but down into the lungs, the sci-

entists do not know. They have no proof that it does.

But they do know, though, that in some experiments groups of children, each in approximately the same stage of tuberculosis, have differed in reaction—one group receiving ultra-violet from lamps, the other, living otherwise the same life, receiving none. The groups that got the lamps' violet showed better chances of recovery.

In a field where the rays are needed not as germ killers, but as bone builders, their use is developed even more spectacularly, when ultra-violet enters the

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body, it works a mysterious transformation called ergosterol, and then there are vitamins there that were not there before.

ONE of them, vitamin D, absorbed in the body, puts strength in growing bone. It fortifies growing teeth against germ invasion. It prevents or cures the crippling bone disease, rickets.

Farmers are turning the sun lamps on their chickens and curing them of one of their commonest ailments—weak bone structure; irradiated chickens do not any more topple over with rickets.

The lamps shine on children in hospital wards and school rooms. Cows, as the headlines a little while ago proclaimed, did get an ultra-violet bath.

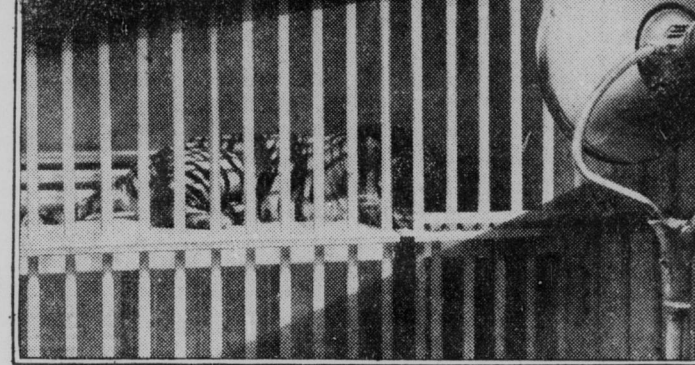
The milk folks have worked wonders with it. They are irradiating the cows' udders, and the milk grows strong, straight bones in children.

Milk from richly irradiated cows, the laboratory tests are showing, can either prevent or cure rickets in boys and girls.

FAIR afield they have gone since the door Finsen thought of the unseen light only as a protector or builder of the body tissue. Here is what they are doing with it today in industry:

Curing leather, aging wine, sterilizing and increasing vitamin strength in milk, testing sun-fast qualities of varnishes and paints, testing and curing rubber, bleaching oils, waxes, linen goods and toilet powders.

And, commercially, they are: Irradiating food products to preserve them or increase the vita-



Turning an unmanageable tiger in the Fleischacker zoo, San Francisco, into an agreeable pet with ray treatments.

min content—protecting checks by invisible ink that fluoresces under the ultra-violet rays—testing beverages for impurities through the response of chemicals to the light.

And in the wide-open spaces they are: Irradiating green vegetables to speed up vitamin B—curing farm structures of bone ills—making tropical plants grow in fog-and-snow climate—hurrying up tremendously many green things sprouting from the earth.

That long-gone Finsen of Copenhagen would be pleased now. But still wondering.

Some Not Qualified

A few of the recommendations of house members were eliminated. Some of these nominations, it is believed, were not satisfactory to the senate and the party organization, and others, it is known, were rejected by the Federal Home Loan Bank board as being not qualified for the positions.

The county home loan appraisers and attorneys will be paid on a fee basis. The present plan is to allow a fee of \$5 for each appraisal to both the county appraiser and attorney. The fee to be paid by the home owner who applies for a loan.

Applications for loans under the home owners loan law will not be considered on homes valued in excess of \$20,000, and loans will be made only to home owners in distress and unable to finance their mortgages elsewhere.

It is estimated that for a period of two or three years, the Marion county appraiser and attorney will earn fees averaging in the neighborhood of \$300 to \$400 a month. In many of the rural counties, it is estimated, fees to attorneys and appraisers will average less than \$20 a month.

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Run Down by Train  
BLOOMINGTON, Ind., July 8.—Injuries received when he was run down by a Monon passenger train were fatal to Everett Hoy, 53, Bloomington, father of 10 children.

FIGHT BREWING OVER  
OIL INDUSTRY'S CODE

Hours and Wages of Labor Must Be Threshed Out.

By Scripps-Howard Newspaper Alliance  
WASHINGTON, July 8.—With fights brewing among independent producers and marketers, the oil industry's code may be presented to the national industrial recovery administration during the last week of this month, Russell Brown, executive of the code conference in Chicago, said today.

It was to have been offered this week, but because it was vague about hours of labor and wages in the industry, the presentation was delayed. Now here, in Tulsa and New York statisticians are at work preparing data upon which the code's provisions covering labor will be based. These provisions will be written by an emergency committee of fifty-four, created in the production code and already appointed.

## PICNIC TO BE HELD

Psi Sigma Pi Fraternity to Hold Outing Sunday.

Public picnic will be held all day Sunday by Psi Sigma Pi fraternity at the Bulgarian picnic ground, Forty-eighth street and Kessler boulevard.

The program will include a treasure hunt for girls and various games for children. Music will be provided by a seven-piece orchestra.

Speakers will be George Todd, president of the fraternity; Thom as Kastan, president of the Syrian - American Brotherhood, and Charles Kafourie, president of the Knights of St. George.

Todd