

BULLITT, NEW TYPE DIPLOMAT, WELL EQUIPPED

Ambassador to Russia Has Been Reporter, Economist and Publicist.

By United Press
WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—William Christian Bullitt, United States ambassador to Soviet Russia, in the minds of his countrymen typifies the "new deal" in its diplomatic sphere.

Since wartime, American opinion has been groping for some exponent of a "new school" of diplomacy, who would break some of the letters that bind diplomats to medievalism, and give a modern semblance to the business of international representation and negotiation.

Bullitt, 43, widely-traveled, a skilled reporter, an adventurous investigator, an economist familiar with graphs and indexes, a publicist acquainted with trans-oceanic telephones and cable systems, appears better equipped for the role of "new school" ambassador than any personally yet nominated by President Roosevelt to represent the country abroad.

Well Acquainted

Bullitt's appointment was attributed by his friends to his intimate and thorough acquaintance with all post-war phases of relations between the United States and the Soviet, but the extraordinary popular interest in the appointment probably was due to a belief that he represented "something new" in diplomacy. Barely a year ago his unrevealed missions in Europe gave him the character of "mystery man" and senatorial criticism of his announced errands (then commonly presumed to relate to war debts) attracted national attention.

Looked Ahead
As a reporter of international events, Bullitt already has an extraordinary reputation, having been the first American student of the Soviet revolution to predict officially its permanence and its compatibility with the temperaments and necessities of the Russian people. This occurred at the time of the peace conference when the plans of Woodrow Wilson and Lloyd George were largely predicated upon the expectation of the restoration of a non-Bolshevik regime.

Expert Reporter

Bullitt previously had been Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Public Ledger, and later a state department attaché, where he had developed his extraordinary skill for reporting. He was an expert with the American delegation to the peace conference. Woodrow Wilson and Robert Lansing sent him to Russia for a first-hand report.

Bullitt's recommendations to Wilson and Lansing, based on his mission to Moscow, did not find acceptance. He broke relations with the peace delegation. Later, appearing before the senate foreign relations committee, his revelations of Wilson-Lansing differences and other "inside" events of the peace conference were a considerable factor in the rallying fight against the Versailles peace treaty.

During the next decade, Bullitt attracted little public attention, although his views on United States-Soviet relations were familiar to all students of the recognition question. He was engaged in private life as managing editor for a large motion picture concern.

In Limelight

Temperamentally and politically attracted by Roosevelt's "new deal" presidential campaign, Bullitt soon swung into the public limelight after the national elections. His movements in European capitals, contemporaneously explained as due to his writing activities, were frequently reported in the newspapers.

On April 21, six weeks after President Roosevelt's inauguration, Bullitt was named as special assistant to the secretary of state, where he quietly proceeded to the study of Russian and western European questions. Rumors soon circulated among diplomats here that Bullitt was slated for the embassy at Moscow, but this speculation was sidetracked when John Van MacMurray was chosen minister to the Baltic republics.

When the Roosevelt-Litvinoff negotiations were at their height, Bullitt "sat in" at the White House parleys. Well-informed circles said that it was his extraordinary knowledge and accurate insight that inspired Roosevelt to his appointment.

President Roosevelt was so certain that Bullitt would be highly acceptable to Soviet Russia that he allowed journalists to know of the impending appointment without awaiting receipt of the customary reply regarding acceptability.

Bullitt was born at Philadelphia on Jan. 25, 1891. He graduated at Yale in 1912, and later attended Harvard law school one year. In 1915 he returned to his native city to take a \$15 a week job as a "club reporter" on a Philadelphia newspaper.

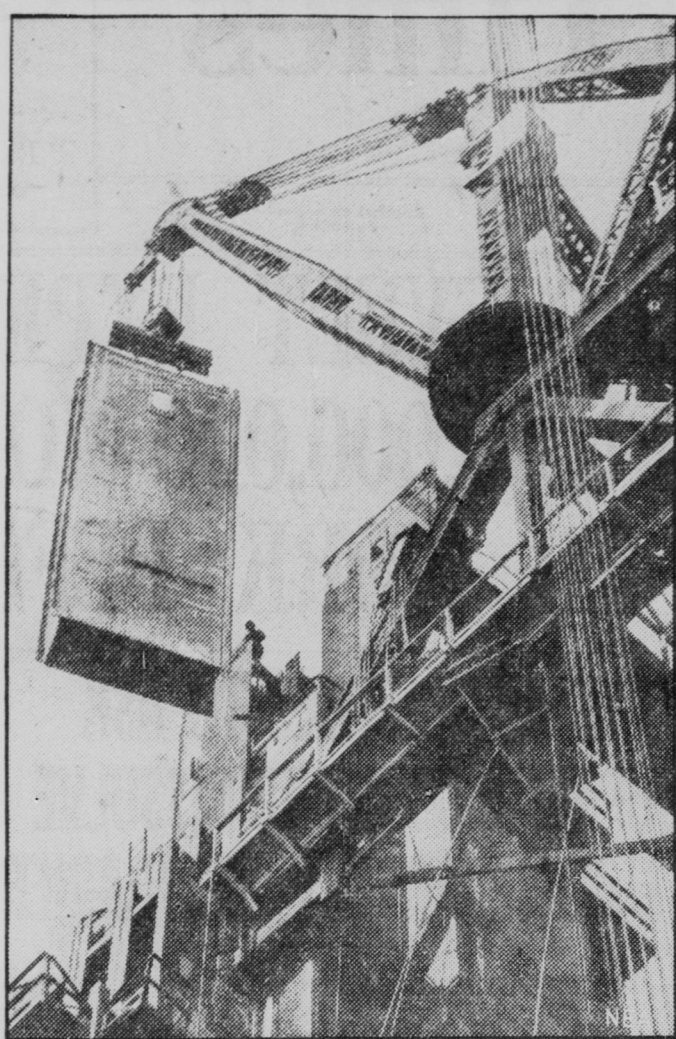
His journalistic career included an assignment to accompany Henry Ford's peace ship, which went to Sweden in 1916. He became associate foreign editor of the Washington correspondent of his paper. Gathering war clouds brought him into service of the state department, where his accurate and systematic reports on western European events impressed officials. They made him an attaché with the peace delegation to the Versailles conference.

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A forty-eight-ton steel element slowly swings toward its place and another link is added to the longest suspended over water bridge in the world, as graphically shown in this picture. The steel unit is part of the gigantic span across the Golden Gate at San Francisco, 6,400 feet in overall length and towering 220 feet above the bay at its center. The bridge will cost about \$35,000,000 and completion is set for 1937.

Indiana in Brief

Lively Spots in the State's Happenings Put Together 'Short and Sweet.'

New Job Opposed

By Times Special
BLOOMINGTON, Jan. 6.—Faced by angry protests of the Bloomington Taxpayers' League, Monroe county commissioners did not carry out plans to appoint Otto Stephens as road supervisor to perform duties which were transferred a year ago to the county surveyor, Fred Huntington.

The taxpayers declared appointment of Mr. Stephens would increase the county pay roll \$2,000 a year.

Commissioners, however, have not yet finally decided against employing Mr. Stephens and announced the matter would be considered at their meeting.

Suit Follows Tragedy

By Times Special
SHELBYVILLE, Jan. 6.—Refusing to pay a \$1,000 life insurance policy on which one premium had been collected at the time of the death of Carl McBride, the insured, by an accidental gunshot wound, the Western and Southern Life Insurance Company has filed a suit for cancellation of the policy in Shelby circuit court.

Defendant is the widow of Mr. McBride, Mrs. Eva McBride. According to the company's suit, she refused to accept a refund of the premium tendered shortly after her husband's death.

The company asserts false statements were made at the time the policy was written, and that Mr. McBride was a sufferer with tuberculosis and had undergone an appendicitis operation.

Corn Judges Chosen

By United Press
LAFAYETTE, Ind., Jan. 6.—Three former Indiana corn kings are among six judges appointed to select Indiana's 1933 corn king at the annual state corn and small grains show here next week. They are C. E. Troyer, Lafontaine; Marshall Vogler, Hope, and Arthur Stewart, Greensburg.

Mine Work Pact Signed

EVANSVILLE, Jan. 6.—Approximately 1,500 miners in Warrick and Vanderburg county coal mines are at work on a contract basis for the first time in seven years.

The contract was signed by District 11, United Mine Workers of America, with the Southern Indiana Coal Producers' Association at the orders of Hugh S. Johnson, NRA administrator. The contract will expire March 1, 1935.

Mine operators in the two counties recently closed their shafts in protest against lower Kentucky wage scales. The Indiana code scale was reduced to make it more compatible with that of the neighboring state.

YOUNG STUDENTS GET BEST COLLEGE MARKS

Under-Age Group Interested in More Activities.

BERKELEY, Cal., Jan. 6.—Students who enter college at an age of under 16½ years are more likely to receive better grades than persons entering at an older age, a survey by Professor Noel Keys of the University of California, shows.

Professor Keys, of the School of Education, found that from 180 to 280 freshmen under 16½ years of age enter the university each year. Of these, from ten to twenty are 15 years old or less.

The survey resulted in the conclusion that the under-age group is interested in more activities than is the advanced group. "Those who entered at 14 or 15 made even a better record than those who entered at 16," Dr. Keys said. In the junior and senior classes, the average number of extra-curricular activities per student was one-third greater for the under-age group.

PLANETS AND MOON AROUND IN MYSTERIES

Scientists at Mt. Wilson Explain Knowledge Gained Thus Far.

By Times Special
The attention of astronomers has been drawn increasingly during the last decade to the far corners of the universe. The theories of Einstein, Eddington, De Sitter and Lemaitre have focused the spotlight of attention upon the cosmos as a whole.

Is the universe finite but unbounded? It is expanding? Are the spiral nebulae "stagnant spots" in the expanding universe as Lemaitre claims in his latest theory? These are some of the questions around which the battle rages.

As a result, there has been a tendency to neglect some of the astronomical problems closer at home. And there are plenty of them. Our nearest neighbor in space, the moon, still presents many mysteries. So do the planets.

Fortunately, the Mt. Wilson astronomers, whose discoveries of the red shift in the spectra of the distant spiral nebulae started the theory of an expanding universe, are not neglecting the earth's immediate neighborhood. They are turning their powerful telescopes and auxiliary observing apparatus upon the moon and planets as well as upon distant nebulae.

Mt. Wilson observatory is one of a number of research laboratories comprising the Carnegie Institution of Washington and the institution has appointed a "moon committee" of astronomers, geologists and gechemists to study the problems of the moon.

The moon, observations show, has no atmosphere and no water. Consequently, it has no vegetation or life of any sort. Its temperature fluctuates widely, midday temperature upon its surface being above that of boiling water—212 degrees Fahrenheit—while its night temperature is several hundred degrees below zero, Fahrenheit.

"So far as our observation go," the moon committee says, "the moon is an inert mass, changing but slowly, a relic of the past with a long history difficult to decipher. To the geologist its surface features present a fascinating field for comparative physiographic studies, since these features have evolved under conditions very different from those that produced the features he finds on the earth."

Full View Difficult

The planets, likewise, present many problems which are difficult to solve.

We may never know very much about the surface details of these planets," Dr. Walter S. Adams, director of the Observatory says. "This is not merely because our telescopes lack sufficient magnifying power, but chiefly because of the disturbing effects in the earth's atmosphere which would blur the details even if sufficiently powerful telescopes were available.

"The polar regions of Mars seem to be ice-capped just as ours are, and Venus appears always to be surrounded by dense clouds. Beyond this we can only speculate. Every planet, except Mercury, has an atmosphere. Mercury, like the moon, is too small to exercise sufficiently great gravitational pull to hang on to atmosphere. Mars, with a mass only one-tenth that of the earth, has a shallow and rare atmosphere.

Venus, whose mass is about four-fifths that of the earth, has an atmosphere comparable to our own, while the giant planets like Jupiter and Saturn have atmospheres which probably are thousands of miles deep.

It is possible to study the chemical nature of these atmospheres by means of the spectroscopic and these studies at Mt. Wilson have yielded some interesting results.

Clouds Surround Venus

"Venus, which seems to be covered almost perpetually by a layer of clouds, gives no evidence of the presence of oxygen or water vapor above the cloud level from which the light is reflected," Dr. Adams says. "Below this level both gases may perhaps exist."

"On the other hand the presence of large quantities of carbon dioxide above the cloud level is shown definitely by recent observations."

A careful study of Mars proves that less than one-tenth of 1 percent of the free oxygen present over a unit area of the earth's surface can be present over an equal area of the planet's surface, and that the quantity of water vapor must be small.

The extensive atmosphere of the outer major planets contain several gases which have not yet been identified."

MATMAN IN BAD SHAPE

Eddie Belshaw, Former Champ, Is Down With Blood Poisoning.

By Times Special
WINCHESTER, Ind., Jan. 6.—Eddie Belshaw, Gary, former national intercollegiate welterweight champion wrestler, is in a serious condition at the local hospital suffering from blood poisoning in the leg, resulting from an infected knee received in a mat bout. Coach W. H. Thom of Indiana university, his former coach, visited Belshaw yesterday.

KEEPS TEAM IN LEAGUE

SPRINGFIELD, O., Jan. 5.—Despite the fact he lost \$5,000 during the 1933 season, Alex Piskula, owner of the local baseball team of the Mid-Atlantic League, announced today he would again support the local club in 1934.

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PART OF DAMAGE DONE BY WALL OF WATER SWEEPING LOS ANGELES



Struck by a wall of water, falling trees, and a huge mass of mud and boulders, this Glendale (Cal.) home was wrecked by the storm and flood in Los Angeles county that killed forty and caused \$5,000,000 damage. Narrow escape of the family from death is shown graphically in the ruin wrought by the uprooted tree in front of the doorway and the mass of debris behind it.

M. E. Tracy Says—

NO one can review the last ten months without realizing that the American people have made real progress toward recovery, but in my judgment this is due to a psychological change rather than to any specific innovation.

It probably is true that specific innovations were necessary to rouse the people from their lethargy, but the real basis for optimism consists in the fact that they have been aroused.

Some day we will admit that the false prosperity which we mistook for genuine achievement, as well as the depression growing out of it, rested on little but fundamental dishonesty. We had made law a substitute for justice and success a warrant for any kind of knavery. Politics, industry and finance had degenerated into a scramble for gain. Technical evasion not only was tolerated but glorified. We seldom bothered to ask whether a thing was right in principle. What we wanted to know was whether it would work.

THE little green house on K street, Teapot Dome. Mr. Mitchell's testimony and the Seabury investigation leave little doubt as to what was our dominating philosophy.

Gang rule was little more than a coarse imitation of big business and high finance. The big idea was to take advantage of the gullible, helpless or unsuspecting; by cunning if possible, by force if necessary. Nothing was too sacred to buy or too unimportant to justify deceit.

Most of the cheating, misrepresentation and trickery were within the law, but only because of the loopholes which experts had left deliberately there when writing it, or discovered afterward. Most of the bribery, graft and corruption were excused on the ground that good times and growing towns could not be had without them. Easy money, open markets and, above all else, the sucker complex tempted us to believe that old-fashioned virtues were not particularly essential.

For ten years we maintained a hypocritical whoopla in favor of prohibition. For three years we persisted in the illusion that depression meant little except that some gadget had gone wrong. Individually we were not so bad, especially toward neighbors or close friends, but socially our outlook had become rotten.

WE were not bothered much by sweatshops as long as department stores offered bargains, nor by breadlines as long as they called for no more than a small cash contribution now and then. Even the scandalous extravagance and corruption of municipal government failed to make an impression until the slump of business began to pinch.

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FAT DIVIDENDS LAID TO HIGH POWER RATES

Analysis of Figures Said to Show Exorbitant Profit-Taking.

(Continued From Page One)

countants, are set forth in percentages:

Increase in Revenues over 1928		
1929	\$1,127,087	11.19%
1930	990,523	11.04%
1931	635,999	10.67%
1932	296,201	9.78%

Increase in Expenses over 1928		
1929	\$1,113,618	11.79%
1930	1,458,814	12.34%
1931	1,329,077	12.14%
1932	1,843,7	10.02%

According to utility experts, it is difficult to conceive of a business concern tolerating a condition of this kind. Of course, they point out, increased business calls for increased expenses. But if increased business is followed by still greater expenses it would be better to have no increased business, utility experts assert.

Next—Alleged fictitious values and "write ups."

BOOKED HERE



Eddie Cantor

Believe it or not, this is a picture of Eddie Cantor as he appears in "Roman Scandals," which opens Friday, Jan. 19, at the Palace.

Hollywood at a Glance

Will Rogers walking in a circle at Fox Movietone City . . . and talking to himself . . . committing his lines for the opening scenes of "David Harum" . . . Rudy Vallee and Cliff Edwards . . . enjoying an early morning breakfast at the Cafe de Paris at Fox Movietone City . . . Warner Baxter lunching with Lew Brown and Director Hamilton MacFadden . . . Ken Murray at the same place . . . Jane Barnes returning from a horseback ride and insisting that she's not sore about it.

Lilian Harvey on the Fox lot just after daylight . . . brings in an armful of New Year cards which she addressed in the dressing room bungalow . . . James Dunn first in line at the Beverly Hills post-office . . . when it opened . . . sending a dozen or more packages . . . all neatly done up by his mother . . . Janet Gaynor and Robert Young in final scenes for "Carolina" . . . Heather Angel, Nigel Bruce, Hugh Williams, Florence Desmond, Olive Brook, Una O'Connor and other members of the English colony . . . luncheon guests of Reginald Berkeley at the Cafe de Paris at Fox Movietone City . . . occasion, "good-bye" to J. Hutchinson, managing director of Fox Film Company, Ltd., in Great Britain.

Ken Murray on the Fox lot . . . John Boles and Rosemary Ames in a romantic clinch in a scene for "Disillusion" . . . Pat Peterson and Spencer Tracy getting acquainted at the Cafe de Paris at Fox Movietone City . . . preliminary to their teaming in "Bottoms Up."

GRIFFITH OFFERED JOB

By United Press
LOS ANGELES, Jan. 6.—Homer Griffith, hardest-running back on the University of Southern California football team last season, has been offered a professional contract with the Boston Redskins; it was learned today.

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